THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS.

H. F. SLOAN, Editor.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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We will pay cash for [illegible] thousand feet of [illegible] Planing, Board or matched, if delivered at [illegible] Mill on eleventh street before the first of February [illegible]. CARTER & BROTHER.

Poetry and Miscellany.

THE ROBINS.

BY D. BETHUNE DUFFIELD.

The cicle of the year had rolled,
Far down the days of Spring,
When Winter's icy hands should fold,
His robes of Snow, and vestments cold,
And in his cave so dear and old,
Sit an imprisoned King.

The flowers were swelling all their buds,
Impatient for the Sun,
The crocusses had dropped their hoods,
And as full wildly rolled the floods,
From melting fields, and steaming woods,
We thought the Spring begun.

Nor we alone—for on the wing
The Robins speed their way,
And round our roof-tree where they swing,
The breath of warmer climes they bring,
As thro' its boughs they sweetly sing,
The first Spring roundelay.

But stern old winter envious grows,
And still his sway prolongs,
He shakes his garments as he goes,
And from his lap casts forth fresh snows,
To check the bud, and blight the rose,
And hush the Robin's songs.

No longer now their ruddy breasts,
Reflect the rosy morn,
The snow-cap crowns their new built nests,
Upon their plumes the ice-drop rests,
And cruelly their drooping crests,
By icicles are torn.

Their tender feet more tender grow
Around the spray they hold,
Their notes are changed from joy to woe,
And helplessly upon the snow
They fall beneath the school-boy's blow,
All powerless with cold.

But He who marks the sparrow's fall
Has heard the Robin's cry,
And from the casement o'er the wall,
Sweet children, at the Robin's call,
Are seen to let the crumb-drops fall,
That "Robin" may not die.

So often when Life's storms beat hard,
Upon man's weary head,
God o'en by infant hands may guard,
And dark despair in time retard,
Or on our brows place the reward,
When hope is well nigh dead.

Then as the Spring puts forth her bloom,
May Robin's lays remind
That 'mid our sunshine and our gloom
In festive scene, or darkened room,
And ever onward to the tomb,
God's providence is kind.—Detroit Free Press,

From the Carpet Bag

THE BETROTHAL RING.

BY PAUL CREYTON.

I.—UNDER A CLOUD.

"Oh, God! am I not dreaming? Can this be real? Have I sense, thought, memory still?"

Uttering these passionate words, the speaker pressed her thin hands to her brow, while her bosom heaved with a wild *tempest of grief*, and her whole frame quivered and shook, as if a tortured soul were struggling to escape its tenament of clay.

Ah! she was a young creature to have endured so much sorrow! Not more than twenty-eight, if she were so old; pale, care-worn, clad in poor habiliments, yet strangely beautiful!

No wonder she cried, in the agony of her soul. "Can this be real?" No wonder she doubted her own sanity, and pressed her brow, as if to aid her sick and wavering brain in the task of realization.

For terrible indeed was the contrast between the past and the present; the sunshine of yesterday and the cloud of to-day; the happy scene to which her bewildered memory traveled back, and the wretchedness around her, and the bitterness of grief into which her soul was plunged.

She was sitting upon a broken chair in a miserable garret. *Her work had fallen from her hands upon the* bare cold floor. By her side two children were sleeping under the thin, tattered covering of her poor bed.

It was midnight. The wind howled through the dreary streets; the storm lashed the low roof and narrow window of the desolate room with sleet and freezing rain.

The scanty fire in the grate was smouldering into dull and desolate ashes, and the apartment was cold, cold and comfortless; and the poor woman's shawl had fallen from her shoulders, unobserved, and she sat there still.

It would have chilled your blood to look at her, so white, so motionless, so like a statue of speechless grief!

Her hands fell, one by her side, the other upon her lap. Her large eyes became fixed, gazing at the dying embers; as at something afar off in the embers of the past.

And out of those embers she saw arise visions bright and beautiful, scenes of sunshine which painted with a golden glow even the dark and heavy cloud of sorrow which overhung the present—a fairy-land of bliss, you would have called it, which filled all the cold and comfortless apartment, and in which she was fast, a clairvoyant exploring the realm of dear and tender memories.

Let us question her, to know what she sees, not with those large, touchingly beautiful eyes, but with the eyes of her spirit, of which these are but a type.

A young girl, just budding into womanhood, is the most prominent figure. She is so beautiful that your heart feels a pang of pleasure looking at her; so happy that you would say the darkest trouble that ever threw its shadow over her youth, was no more a trouble than the golden fleece which floats above the glory of sunset, is a cloud!

She is in the midst of a garden. She is bending over a lovely flower and blushing; for a handsome youth is bending over her, and talking eloquently of love.

She raises her head now. With a smile of happiness on her lip, and a tear of happiness in her eye, she gives the youth her hand.

His fine face is all alive with the love and devotion of his heart. He cannot utter his thanks for the silent expression of sentiment, the gift of the hand, which has made him so happy. He draws her gently within the shadows of an arbor, then fondly to his heart, and a kiss has sealed their betrothal.

There is a slight change of scene. One or two days appear to have passed. The youth is once more with the maiden. He holds her beautiful hand. There is the same smile on her lips—the same tear in her eye—as she suffers him to encircle her delicate taper finger with a ring.

Uttering a cry of agony, our clairvoyant starts from her seat. She raises her hand. She gazes eagerly at a glittering bauble that encircles one of her own thin fingers. The flame of her chamber lamp is feeble and dull; tears swell beneath her eyelids; and she sees the ring but dimly. Pressing it to her lip with a sob, she falls again upon her chair.

Again her large eyes are fixed, gazing at the embers of the grate; again the eyes of her spirit are looking into the embers of the past.

What do they see?

The same figures, the youth and the maiden. He has grown more manly—not less fond; she more womanly—not less beautiful. Both have grown more thoughtful—not less happy.

Oh! how they love each other! They are sitting, it seems, in a little parlour of their own. She has been reading to him a touching tale, I am sure, for her eyes glisten, and his face is suffused with tenderness. A touching tale indeed it was; a simple, truthful narrative of a young, fond couple, like themselves, who had a beautiful child, and loved it, and lost it, and mourned for it with broken hearts.

The young wife leans towards her husband, who presses her to his bosom; and both rise together, and enter a fairy-like chamber, where, nestled in the midst of luxury, an infant is sweetly sleeping. They gaze at it with overflowing hearts; it awakes, looks up, laughing—

Our clairvoyant utters a stifled scream, and springs to the miserable bed, where the children are sleeping.—*guess* at the eldest—a pale suffering boy, at perhaps seven or eight years. He wakes, as that infant woke; he looks up into his mother's face, and smiles sadly; not as that infant smiled—she clasps him in her arms, sobbing and weeping, and holds him there until he is again asleep, and his fair locks are moist with her tears. Then she gently removes his arms from her neck, and placing them around that of the younger child, leaves them to their repose.

Again on her wretched chair, her neglected work lying upon the floor, and the storm lashed the window, she gazes at the dull ashes of the grate.

What does she see?

The same parlor, the same woman sitting there alone; sitting and watching.

Yet can it be the same? This woman is unhappy—she has been weeping. That one never shed tears—except tears of happiness.

Ah! there has been a sad change in this fair young creature's life! You can hardly realize it—but her husband, the youth into whose keeping she gave her destiny—the man whom she so loved that she forgot the world—the beloved father of her beloved child—

Can it be she is watching for him! Can it be his footsteps she strains her anxious ear to hear? Can it be that noble-hearted youth, who leaves her, at this desolate hour of night, to watch and weep, awaiting his return?

Alas, that the truth must be told! something has ailed her husband of late. Trouble weighs upon him by day; he grows haggard and morose.

At length the lonely woman hears the well-known *footsteps. He enters; she raises her anxious eyes to his* flushed face and shudders. He speaks to her unkindly, and she weeps. He throws himself upon a chair, and gazes savagely at the floor. Forgetting, forgiving his unkindness—feeling only that he is unhappy, and that it is her duty to console him, comfort him, she folds her arms around his neck, she kisses his fevered brow. She endeavors to express her love, and tells him it is killing her to see him suffer so much; and then his heart is softened. He weeps like a child. He confesses all. The truth falls upon her sensitive heart, coldly as the shadow of death! Cards and wine have proved his ruin!

The scene changes. That same young wife—now the mother of two children—is once more beneath the paternal roof. He, the husband, the father is not with her.

Alas! where is he? His repentance, his desire to atone for his errors, came too late. His property was swept from him. To drown his remorse and despair he resorted again to the fatal cup. One night he reeled into the paternal abode, whither he and his wife had taken refuge. He was intoxicated; he had broken his promise to his wife, and to her father. The latter was a stern, resolute man, and his words were terrible. He banished the fallen, wretched husband, from his house, and closed his door against him.

The young wife, loving him still, ready to die for him, would have followed, to share his degradation and distress, but he loved her too well to permit it.

And now she is here alone, with her two children—the boy and his baby sister—here in his father's house. She has lost her mother; but her great grief is not for her.—Oh, no, no! she knows that the good who die are happy, all her sorrows are for him—the wanderer, the outcast, the lost.

Our clairvoyant starts from her musing, as before. She kisses the ring, she bathes it with her tears, she throws her arms around her sleeping children, and prays to God for help.

The last ember has expired. The sickly flame of the lamp is dying. The rain and sleet no longer lash the window; only the moaning of the wind is heard without. The wretched mother is sleeping.

II.—THE SACRIFICE.

Mr. Silling was considered a sharp man. He prided himself in his shrewdness, and was not the least ashamed of a less commendable quality, which is sometimes called avarice. Nobody, Mr. Silling was accustomed to say—nobody ever got the start of him in a bargain, or cheated him out of a penny.

How, then, Mr. Silling came to commit such a blunder as the letting of one of the attics of his house to "that poor young woman with two helpless brats," nobody could understand.

Perhaps Mr. Silling could not *explain this to himself.* He might have known such poverty could not enrich him. Perhaps the pitiful looks of the applicant, coupled with her modest beauty touched him.

Pshaw! Mr. Silling was above such weakness. We therefore suppose that, Mrs. Silling being an invalid, her affectionate husband thought she would be pleased to have somebody in the house to keep her company, during his absence. Yet the poor woman scarcely saw Mrs. S. once a week.

Well, things turned out as might have been expected. The poor woman unable to support her little ones with her needle; alas, that painful toil should be so wretchedly paid for! fell into Mr. Silling's debt. Week after week this debt increased. Why did not the sharp Mr. S. look to his own interests! Poor man! he must have been insane.

But he did begin to come to his senses, when he found the poor young woman was owing him the enormous sum of twelve dollars! He did not ask her for this debt in plain words, but he talked very strangely, and threw out some insinuations which frightened her.

Indignant, alarmed, the young mother shuddered to think she was under obligations to such a man. To escape his persecutions, she saw that a sacrifice she had hoped and prayed might be spared her, must be made. She must part with the last memento of her lost husband's affection, the betrothed ring!

It was this resolution which cost her so much on the night of agony I have attempted to describe.

Scarcely had the widow, as she was called, awoke from troubled dreams, and arose from her couch; on the following morning, when she heard a knock at the door.

Smoothing back her disheveled hair, she proceeded with some hesitation to open it. Mr. Silling bowed and hoped he didn't intrude, and said "necessity alone could have compelled him to such a step; but he had a large sum of money to make out, and if she could manage to pay him——"

"You know I have no money!" exclaimed the young woman, her bosom heaving, and eyes flashing through gathering tears, "But be patient, you shall be paid to-day, every cent."

The sharp Mr. Silling pressed through the doorway; he spoke in a low tone; he told her there was no necessity for her to make the sacrifice she contemplated, and so went on until, emboldened by her speechlessness, he let fall a word, which dropped like a burning coal into her heart. She writhed with anguish a moment, then all her woman's pride, and indignation, and anger seemed concentrated in one look of intense loathing and hatred. He, the sharp Mr. Silling, quailed before it. She spoke not a word; but he crawled away abashed, ashamed, conquered and humbled by a woman's truth!

It was easier then for her to make the sacrifice, yet it seemed that her heart would break, when she gave the ring a parting kiss. Her children, although accustomed to *her tears, clung to her in terror*, weeping from very sympathy, and wondering what new calamity had befallen them.

And now that the ring was sacrificed—her last resource and only hope taken from her—what was the poor mother to do, to clothe her children and *still their cries for bread* What light was there—what glimmering star in the stormy sky of her future!

III—THE GAMING TABLE.

He was a tall, handsome man, with features bronzed by exposure in tropic climes; a thoughtful brow, and a mild melancholy eye.

You would have said some mortal grief lay heavy upon his heart. His bosom, concealed in the folds of a Spanish cloak, swelled with sighs of anguish. His lips were compressed with passion.

A well-dressed man, of light and elegant figure, and features bronzed like his, took him by the arm, and addressed him gayly!

'What the deuce is the matter with you, Clarence?—Three days ago, you landed in this city, full of courage, cheerfulness, and hope; and now——'

'My friend,' replied Clarence, with emotion, 'if you will listen to me, I will tell you my trouble. I must tell it to some one. It is burning my heart—gnawing it, like the worm that never dies.

"First,' pursued Clarence, 'I should explain why it was when I landed here I was so high in hope—so full of joy.'

"It was because I left this city, four years ago, the most wretched, the most depraved of men. I left behind me a wife—do not be surprised at what I say—a wife and her two children. I went abroad to atone for *my error here*—to show my friends that I was not lost—to accomplish what conscience told me it was my duty to do for my children.'

"Well, fortune favored me. I have returned with sufficiency to make my family comfortable—but——" Clarence *seized his friend's arm, and the words seemed torn* from a tortured heart—'my family is not to be found!

"I left my wife and children with her father. The moment of my arrival here, I hastened to his house.—Judge of my consternation and dismay, when I learned that he had died insolvent, all his property been seized by creditors, and my wife and children turned out of doors, poor and friendless!"

"For in the shadow of adversity, old friends knew her and here no more. I have inquired of her most intimate acquaintances, and they appear scarcely to remember that such a person ever lived. They know nothing about her now; and during two days I have spent in anxious and persevering search, I have been able to obtain no trace of her."

"And what adds to my trouble, is a strange terrible impressive dream I have had. I thought I saw my wife and children starving in a garret—I shudder with horror when I think of the rest of my dream, which has appeared to me twice the same."

Clarence seemed deeply affected, and Mr. Abbott, his friend, exhorted him to dispel the gloom in which he was plunged.

"Come," said he, "do not think any more or trust idle dreams. They were brought about by your anxious state of mind. And I beg of you not to give way to despair. Your family must and shall be found; and if you will give yourself up to my direction, to-night, I promise to devote myself to your cause to-morrow.

"And pray, what do you propose to do with me to-night?" asked Clarence, with a faint smile.

"My dear friend, I think a little excitement is needed to dispel these cares. You know I am opposed to the profession of gaming, but on occasions I have no objections to it as an amusement; and as I have admission to a genteel establishment, suppose we pay it a visit—if only to look on."

Clarence made objections; but his great fault was that he was too easily influenced; and his friend had not much difficulty in leading him into one of those places, which, with his experience in their dangers and sinfulness, he should have avoided, as he would have shunned the eternal pangs of conscience.

It was far from the unhappy man's intention to engage in any game, when he entered that nest of ruin and remorse. But old associations, bringing forcibly to mind the fascinations of play, joined to the persuasions of his well-meaning but misguided friend, turned him aside from his purpose.

And Clarence, *excusing himself to his conscience* with the resolution to play only small stakes, and falsely reasoning that it was right to seek relief from his oppressing cares in a little excitement, consented to indulge for half an hour or so, with a stranger to whom he was introduced.

The person who yields one step to temptation, is not safe. If he yields no more, it is because the devil is grown careless of his interests and forgets to follow up his advantages.

Clarence did yield more. In half an hour he was plunged deeply into the excitement of play. Fortune seemed to favor him. Large stakes were played, and every time he swept the board. His adversary grew desperate; both were mad—emphatically mad!

Suddenly the loser of immense sums which Clarence had swept into a pile on his side of the table, sank back in his chair, and wiped the cold sweat of agony from his brow. His face was ghastly white; his lips colorless.

"The devil is playing for you," he said to Clarence, with a forced smile. "You have won all—but," he added quickly, a faint ray of hope illuming the despair of his features, "here is one more chance—and, perhaps," he muttered through his closed teeth, "the devil will come over on my side!"

He drew from his finger a diamond ring,

"I paid thirty dollars for this to-day" he said. "Examine it, and call it what you like."

"With trembling fingers Clarence Ellery took the ring. A deathly paler overspread his features. With a cry or horror he started to his feet, and staggered into the arms of his friend, exclaiming—

"Good God! my dream! my dream!"

"Be calm; what is the matter?" asked Mr. Abbott, leading him aside.

"This ring! my dream!" murmured Clarence, hoarsely, "the hand of God is in it."

"But compose yourself," said his friend, "remember that we are in the midst of strangers."

"I will," replied Clarence.

And returning to the table, he addressed his astonished adversary in a low, ernest tone:

"I wish to know where and how you obtained this ring."

The stranger replied that he had bought it that day from a jeweller, whose address he gave to Clarence.

"And this is all you know about it?" asked the latter, earnestly.

"All."

"My friend," then said Clarence, "I have played with you my last game of hazard. But I have not played with you to win your money. Here," sweeping his winnings across the table, "take all this back again. It is yours, and I would not touch a dollar of it for the world. All I ask is that you will sell me this ring, which I must possess."

"Sir," replied the astounded player, taking Clarence Ellery's hand, "I beg that you will do me the favor to accept it, as a token of my hatred. I can afford to give it away, for I have been taught a lesson which I shall never forget. This is the last of my gaming."

The late antagonists shook hands, and Clarence, hastily leaving the establishment with his friend, related to him as they passed down the street together, how, twice in the same night, he had dreamed that, while his family was starving, he played high stakes at the gaming table, and won that same jewel—*his own betrothal ring!*

Abbot thought him insane, until examining the *ring* at their hotel, he read to his astonishment the lettering on the inner surface—

"CLARENCE TO CLARISSA!"

IV.—MISSION OF THE RING.

The poor woman, who occupied with her two children, the garret in Mr. Silling's house, had just sufficient money remaining after sacrificing her betrothal ring, and settling with the said Mr. Silling, to enable her to move to another house in the same street, and pay a month's rent in advance.

She had been nearly a week in her new lodgings, working hard to earn bread for her children, when, happening one day to look over the columns of a newspaper, in which she had brought home sewing, her eyes fell upon an advertisement, that filled her with surprise. To be brief, the lady who, at a time designated, disposed of a diamond ring at a shop name in an advertisement, was notified that it would be greatly to her advantage to send the jeweller her address.

Wondering what could be the meaning of all this, but supposing the jeweller had concluded to pay her something more for the ring, she lost no time in complying with his request.

The jeweler was very polite to her, but he did no more than to note down her address, promising that she should hear more about the matter soon.

Somewhat disappointed, she returned home to her children, *to make up for the time she had lost*, by increased exertions.

In less than an hour, however, a servant came to her chamber to announce that a gentleman below wished to see her; and that, as he appeared to have private business of importance, the lady of the house had kindly shown him into her parlor.

Leaving her boy to take care of his little sister, the young woman, strongly impressed that some great change in her fortune was about taking place, proceeded in some agitation to meet her visitor.

She entered the parlor. The domestic, who closed the door after her, heard a faint cry of surprise, followed by a multitude of sobs, and a few snatches of wild, half-audible, incoherent expressions.

The young woman, according to the curious domestic's calculation, was shut up with her visitor half an hour; at the end of which time she came out of the parlor, so changed one whould hardly have known her. Her eyes were wet, but a heavenly joy illumined her pale, beautiful features. She went to her chamber, and re-appeared in a few minutes, with both her children, whom she led into the parlor, as if to shew them to the stranger.

To the puzzled domestic, this was all mystery. It is not so, however, with the reader. He has not discovered the secret? Does he not know that the poor Clarissa has found her Clarence—that the reformed husband, the affectionate, generous father is again united with his family?

It was not until the Ellerys were settled in a new and happy home, surrounded by comforts—forgetting the sorrows and misfortunes of the past, in the joys and blessings of the present—that Clarence once more placed upon Clarissa's finger the beloved betrothal ring. Her happiness in kissing the priceless gem again, was in proportion to the bitter pangs it had cost her to part with it, when ruthless necessity tore it from her possession.

And thus was the mission of that talisman fulfilled.—Ah, would that such happiness and virtue might shine at last over every pathway that sorrow and sin have clouded—would that such love and joy, and peace, with fewer trials, might always crown the hearts of hands that give and hands that receive such pledges as this simple betrothal.

Adam's Fall.

Mr. White, the temperance lecture, during his visit to Mobile, last spring, told the following anecdote in one of his addresses, to illustrate the influence of a bad example in the formation of habits ruinous in their effect.

Adam and Mary his wife, who lived in one of the old States, were very good members of the church, good sort of folks any way, and Mary thought a great deal of the minister, and the minister thought a good deal of a glass of good toddy.

Whenever the minister called to make Mary a visit, which was pretty often, she contrived to have him a glass of toddy made, and the minister never refused the toddy. After a while Adam got to following the example of the minister to such an extent that he became a drunkard—drank up everything he had and all he could get. Mary and he became very poor in consequence of his following the minister's example so closely, but the good minister continued his visits, and poor Mary continued still to give the glass of toddy. One day he called in and told Mary that he was going away for a week—should return on Friday—and handed her a book containing the catechism, and told her when he returned he should expect she would be able to answer some of the questions. Mary said yes, and laid the book away very carefully.—But Mary, like a good many other church members' thought no more of her book until the very Friday that the good minister was to return.

"What shall I do," says she, "the minister is to be here to-day, and I have not looked in the book he gave me. How can I answer the questions?"

"I can tell you," said Adam, "give me a quarter and let me go over to Smith's and get some good rum, and *you can* answer his questions with toddy."

Mary took the advice—gave Adam the quarter and a jug, and off he started. After getting his jug filled and on his way back, Adam concluded to test the rum. One taste brought on another, until he stumbled over a pile of rocks and broke the jug, and lost all the rum. But Adam managed to stagger home.

As soon as he got in the house, Mary inquired anxiously for the bottle of rum. "Where is the bottle of rum, Adam?" Poor Adam managed to stammer out "that he had stumbled over a pile of rocks and broke the bottle and lost the rum!" Mary was in a fix—Adam *drunk*—the minister coming—the rum gone—and the questions unlearned. "But here comes the minister!" It wouldn't do for the man of God to see Adam drunk," so she, for want of a better place to hide him, sent him under the bed. By the time he was fairly under, in came the minister. After sitting a few moments, he asked Mary if she thought she could answer the question:

"How did Adam fall?"

Mary turned her head, first one way, and then another, finally she stammered out.

"*He fell over a pile of rocks!*"

It was now the minister's turn to look blank, but he ventured another question:

"Where did he hide himself after his fall?"

"*Under the bed, sir!*"

"There, Adam, you may come out, he knows all about it."

The good minister retired—not even waiting for a glass of toddy.

A Castle and a Heart Besieged.

The following romatic story is one of several which pleasantly relieve the graver History of Hungary, introductory to Kossuth and his Generals, by H. W. De Puy—recently issued from the press of Phinney & Co., Buffalo, and for sale at the Cheap Book Store of Durlin & Sloan, No. 9, Brown's Hotel.

"Marany, one of the most important fortresses in the possession of the Transylvanians, was lost in a manner characteristic of the age of chivalry. A castle of great strength, in the centre of a country so often the seat of civil war, the name of Marany frequently occurs in Hungarian history. At one time the Diet complains of it as a harbor for traitors and robbers; another, a solemn decree of the nation indicates it as the safe-guard of the kingdom, and appoints it as the place where the sacred crown of St. Stephen should be deposited. At that period it was in the hands of a woman. Marie, the lady of Marany, a young and beautiful widow, educated a strict Protestant, had little difficulty in choosing the party she should adopt, and readily admitted a detachment of Transylvanian troops to strengthen the garrison of her castle, but only on condition that she should retain the command. The ill-disciplined soldiery of Transylvania were easily conquered in the field, but as Marany protected their retreat, their entire subjection was almost hopeless.

A strong body of troops under Wesselenyi were detached to besiege the castle. As Wesselenyi surveyed its natural and artificial defences, he almost despaired of effecting its reduction; and, when he heard that Maria was commanding the garrison, his despair was embittered by the thought that his hard earned laurels might now be tarnished by defeat at the hands of a woman. All the arts of war were expended in vain against the huge mountain fortress: every attempt cost the blood of some of the king's best troops, and served only as amusement to the garrison. A protracted siege rarely improves the discipline of an army, and rumors of victories on the side of the enemy were not wanting to discourage the besiegers. Time, too, now pressed; and as force was still evidently powerless against Marany, Wesselenyi at last determined to try what persuasion might effect in its commandress. Disguising himself in the dress of an inferior officer, the general approached before the gates as bearer of a flag of truce, to demand a parley with the mistress of the castle; and cunningly did he talk of favorable conditions and loyal rewards; but his opponent only laughed at his offers, as she had done at his threats.

A good general, however always finds out the weak points in his enemies defences, and perhaps the eyes of Maria had expressed no displeasure at the handsome face and manly figure of the envoy, nor probably were the beauty and courage of the commandress without their influence on Wesselenyi's determination. Certain it is, that the next day another trumpet summoned the garrison to a parley, and that this time the herald bore a letter offering the heart and hand of Wesselenyi to his beautiful enemy, to whom he confessed the ruse he had practiced, but vowed that love had taken ample revenge for his temerity. Caught with the romance, but determined to test its sincerity Maria answered that if the writer's courage equalled his audacity, and he was willing to pursue the fortune he tempted, he might find, at midnight, a ladder against the northern tower, in which a light would be burning, and where, if he came alone, he might hear further of his suit.

Wesselenyi was too good a night to refuse the bidding of a "ladye fayre," hazardous though it might be. At midnight, and alone, he left his camp, and, gaining, the summit, of the rock, found the promised light in the northern tower. The ladder hung from an open window, and silently and cautiously did the lover gain the height but no sooner had he sprung into the tower than he found himself suddenly seized from behind and dragged to the ground, while a body of armed men entered the chamber and bound him in chains. Blindfolded, he was led forward he knew not whither, till a harsh voice commanding a halt, thus addressed the prisoner: "Sir knight, strategy is fair in love as in war; you have delivered yourself into the power of your enemies, and it is for them to dispose of you as they choose; but the commandress of the castle is inclined to mercy, and on condition of your deserting the cause of the king, she is willing not only to give you freedom, but to bestow herself and her vast possessions on you by marriage. In an hour I come to receive your answer—acceptance or death!" Rude as was the trial where love and life pleaded against loyalty and duty, the soldier withstood it manfully, and at the hour's conclusion, returned only a sullen answer, "Better die than betray!" Scarce had the words passed his lips, when the bandage fell from his eyes; Sweet Maria stood before him, in all her beauty; a smile played around her mouth, and, extending her hand to the astonished Wesselenyi, she exclaimed, "take it, noble knight, and with it all I have, for thy constancy hath won my heart; keep up thy faith to me as well as thou hast done to thy king, and Maria will gladly acknowledge thee her conqueror."

Strength of the Will.

It has been the belief of a large class of correct thinkers, that the ability of a man to perform any given actions, within the scope of reason, is only limited to the extent of his natural capacity. In other words, that which he *wills* to do, if he sets resolutely about it, he can perform to the fullest extent; provided his chosen task lies within the compass of his mind. To a mental organization, at once vigorous and well balanced, if its powers be rationally employed, failure in any given pursuit is almost next to impossible. A steady end, perseverance in one path, and in quest of the one object, being all that is required.

It is by vascillation of purpose, by trying first one thing, then another, by shifting backward and forward, by changing one object of attainment, and by becoming discouraged when to press vigorously forward in the one thing needfull to success, that the positions of so many persons in life are so *vastly inferior* to what might have been expected from their natural abilities. It is the infirmity of the will counteracting the strength of the understanding. They have frittered away their talents in trying to accomplish many things, and have naturally *enough succeeded in none.*

The first thing which a young man requires in setting out in life, is *Purpose.* The second is a resolute determination not to be turned aside by any lures which may spread themselves across his path. Let him fix his eyes steadily on any object, and if he but work towards it with unflagging and undeviating energy, he will be as certain of reaching it eventually, if life and health are spared, as the pedestrian is of coming to the end of his journey, or the boy of growing to manhood.

☞ Above all, let it be remembered that perfection is only to be attained by a devotion of the mental or physical powers to the one sole object, and that every deviation from the direct path of pursuit, seriously abridges the chances of success.—*Arthur's Gazette.*

A TUMBLE.—A Dutchman thus described an accident of his:

"Vonce a long vile ago I vent de mine apple orchard, to climb a bear dree to get some beaches to make vrow a blum bodding mit; and ven I gets on de uppermost branch I vell from the lowermost limb, mit von leg on both sides of de vence and like to stove it in."

☞ When

Political and General News.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIERRA NEVADA.

The fine new steamer, Sierra Nevada, Captain J. D. Wilson, of Howard & Son's Empire City Line, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Aspinwall, Navy Bay, via Kingston, Jamaica, with two hundred and eighty passengers, and about $100,000 in gold dust.

The Sierra Nevada sailed from Navy Bay on the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., arrived at Kingston in sixty hours, and left the latter port for New York on the morning of the 10th.

There were no passengers on the Isthmus bound for California; and the competition between the steamers has reduced the rates of fare very much on the other side.

The Winfield Scott, which arrived on the 3d, brought advices from Chili and Valparaiso to the 20th of March.

An American whale ship, name not stated, was seized by the convicts, at the Gallipago, Islands, and captain and crew murdered. The convicts then proceeded towards Guayaquil, with intention of opposing Flores. On the way, they fell in with two schooners belonging to Flores, and murdered all on board, including the nephew and son-in-law of Gen. Flores. On one of these vessels they cut the throats of 23 men from ear to ear. The whale ship was afterwards taken possession of by a Swedish frigate the convicts placed in irons, and the vessel anchored in the Guayaquil river.

The expedition of Gen. Flores, it was believed would prove a failure, though great excitement prevailed at Guayaquil.

The railroad on the Isthmus continues in excellent order, and is spoken of highly. It has been opened so as to cut off forty miles of river travel.

CALIFORNIA INTELLIGENCE.—By this arrival we have dates from California to the 20th March, on which day the steamer Tennessee sailed from San Francisco. There is nothing important in the news.

The abundance of rain has given an impetus to mining operations, and it is thought that the loss of property will be more than counterbalanced by the advantages gained from a sufficient supply of water.

The effect will be very beneficial to agriculture. A large extent of the finest land, parched by the long drought, was too hard for cultivation; now it will yield readily to the plow, and save from ruin many a farmer. In some places, where seed was put into the ground, the rain may prove injurious.

A duel was fought at Contra Costa (on the opposite side of the bay from San Francisco) on the 17th March between Hon. David C. Broderick, formerly of N. Y., and Judge J. Caleb Smith, son of "Extra-Billy" Smith of Virginia. Mr. Smith had published a letter denouncing his antagonist as a liar, a scoundrel, and blackguard. Hence the duel.

The weapons used were Colt's navy revolvers; distance twelve paces, the word being given at the first fire, and the subsequent shots taken at random. Each party fired six rounds, Judge Smith getting the first fire. After the first exchange, Mr. Broderick's pistol got out of order and would not revolve, but by using both hands, remedied the evil, and continued firing. One of Mr. Smith's shot struck Mr. Broderick in the right side, cutting away the fob-chain, and breaking his watch. A part of the ball struck him near the groin, but did not inflict a serious wound.

This was the only shot that took effect, Judge Smith declared himself satisfied, and the parties left the ground. Each of the combatants was accompanied by a large number of his friends. The papers say the affair "was conducted with the strictest order and decorum."

Broderick, it will be remembered, is a leading political aspirant, and one of the defeated candidates for the U. S. Senate. By the Constitution of California, both parties are disfranchised, in consequence of their participation in the duel. Of course this occurrence ends Mr. B.'s political life for the present—another argument probably in favor of the proposed Constitutional Convention.

There seems to be a good deal of excitement in relation to the bill pending in the Legislature making binding contracts for Chinese or Cooley laborers. The measure has excited considerable opposition, and several public meetings have been held, at which resolutions were passed remonstrating against its passage.

An affray took place at Diamond Springs, in which J. R. Ross was severely but not dangerously wounded. He was shot by a hotel-keeper with a pistol, the ball passing through the right breast and lodging in the arm.

At Twist's Flat, on the South Fork of the Yuba a man named James Stewart, from the State of Pennsylvania, was drowned.

The intelligence from the mining districts is of the most encouraging character. Up to the 31 of March, the prevailing dry weather retarded materially the operations of the miners. Discontent was general, and very many who had hopefully labored for two years in throwing up immense piles of golden earth in the dry diggings, becoming discouraged with the apparently gloomy prospects before them, were disposing of their interests at an immense sacrifice, and returning to their homes in the Atlantic States.

The recent heavy rains, however, changed their circumstances decidly, and they are now reaping the rich fruits of their persevering labors. Not only have they a present plentiful supply of water, but *the heavy showers on the mountains, promise* an abundance for some time to come.

The Shasta Courier says all those places that were deserted for the want of water and now occupied, are yielding a rich return to the miner for his labor.

It is probable that during this month the yield of gold in the vicinity of Shasta, will be equal to that of the previous two months. The fact that the miners are now all well supplied with water, is already agreeably felt in every channel of trade.

At Parks Bar, the miners are doing well. Labor is in demand at $5 per day, that being the ruling price.

At Long Bar diggings which have been supposed to be exhausted, are being reworked, and from $5 to $6 per day is paid to laborers. The same state of affairs rules at Ousley's Bar.

The news from Nevada, Grass Valley, Rough and Ready, and the surrounding country, represents prosperous condition of affairs.

At Mokelumne Hill, it is estimated that over $300,000 have been taken out since the rains.

At Corrall Hill, new diggings have been found, which are very rich.

A hill near Columbia, about four miles from the celebrated Senora Mines, was lately prospected and a rich vein struck. In a short space of time every claim was staked off, and the miners are now undermining the hill. Some lucky hauls have been made.

A lump of gold-bearing quartz, weighing 48 lbs., was taken from the Buttes lodge and burnt in the furnace of a blacksmith's shop. It yielded, even by this imperfect process of extraction, 24lbs. of pure gold.

A lump of gold has been taken out of the Wyandotte dry diggings since the late rains, which weighed $497.

It is estimated by experienced miners that there cannot have been less than $200,000 worth of gold dust washed out in and around Moquelumne Hill within the last two weeks.

In the vicinity of Moquelumne Hill the miners are in some places averaging $50 a day since the rain, so it is said.

In the neighborhood of French Gulch a company of seven men struck a lead in ravine diggings, from which in five working days they took out over $40,000. The gold was very coarse. After having taken out this amount they abandoned the diggings. Since then, other parties have gone in, and are now realizing 50 cents a pan for their labor.

CRIME AND CHLOROFORM.—The trial of Geo. A. Hennessey for an assault with a knife on Michael E. Kenny, with intent to kill, was concluded last evening, in the Municipal Court. The defence was that the assault was committed while the defendant was laboring under the influence of chloroform, and therefore he was not accountable. Dr. Jones was called to testify to the general effect of chloroform on the system. Judge Wells in charging the Jury stated that when either an agent of this nature or intoxicating spirits were taken voluntarily, as it appeared in this case, the person was to be adjudged just as guilty of any crime committed, as though no such substance had been used. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to *the mercy of the court.—Boston Bee.*

Lake Shore Railroad.

The amount of business thus *far done* on the Lake Shore Railroad, extending from Buffalo to Erie, exceeds the most sanguine estimates of its success.—Some idea of the business it is destined to perform may be gathered from the published statement of its *receipts for* the month of March, which are as follows: Buffalo & State Railroad—Passengers, $14,571 25; freight, mail, express, &c., $7,729 23; total, $22,300 48. Erie & North East Road—Passengers, $5,722 76: freight, &c., $1,000 66; total, $6,723 42. Total receipts on both *roads*, for passengers and freight, $29,023 90, or an average of nearly $1,000 per day. This it should be considered was before a single lake port was open, and sixty-two miles of mud between Erie and Centerville had to be accomplished by stages. Since the navigation has opened from Erie, the receipts have largely increased, the receipts on the Buffalo and State Line in one day, for passengers alone, *as* we learn, having exceeded $1,200, and 1,046 passengers passed over the Erie & North East Road on Thursday last, and the footings for April will probably greatly exceed those of the previous month. When it is considered that the only means of public conveyance between Buffalo and the great west, previous to the completion of these lines, during the winter months, *was furnished* by the Ohio Stage Company's coaches, which could not accommodate one-twentieth part of the travel now pouring over these iron avenues, a better illustration will not be wanted of the truth of the aphorism that "railroads make business."—With former facilities for transportation, probably little increase if any over previous years would have been observed in the amount of business going over this route during the same period. This principle will hold true to an indefinite extent, for while increase of facilities for transportation brings with it increase of business, the latter reacts upon the former, demanding still further accommodation to keep pace with its wants.

At the inception of the State Line Road, doubts were by some entertained of the project as a paying investment, and subsequently the bare possibility of the construction of a *parallel* road created in the minds of *some* who had taken stock feelings of the liveliest terror. We have seen the effect of this anticipation in the change which was brought about in the line of the present road, by which near half a million dollars was sacrificed by its directors for the *sake of avoiding such a contingency. The success* of the road thus far, however, must have removed the doubts of the first-mentioned class, and the same cause, we think, must operate to dispose the public mind much more favorably towards the construction of another line. If the Buffalo & State Line Road, which has been in full operation but about two months, under circumstances not the most favorable, is already paying 22 per cent. upon its capital stock, is there a valid reason why a parallel line which should obviate the disadvantages of the former route should not prove a paying investment? A candid investigation of the subject, we believe, will show that it will.

The present amount of business upon the Lake Shore route is no criterion of what it is destined to be hereafter. The gigantic railway system of the West is as yet scarcely commenced. Most of the routes now designed or in progress will be tributary to the Lake Shore route. The whole travel and commerce of the valley of the Mississippi, as far south as Kentucky, is destined to be turned toward the Lakes and thence to the Atlantic seaboard. The cotton and tobacco planters of the south are awakening to the advantages of sending their crops to a market by the northern route and receiving their goods by the same channel; instead of, as heretofore, shipping via New Orleans. Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin Illinois, are extending their lines of railway *with unexampled rapidity*, to all of which the Lake Shore route will be as a tunnel connecting with the eastern cities. The knowledge that a safe and easy method of transit is at all times available throughout the winter months will induce thousands to travel who would otherwise forego the journey from a dread of the fatigues and perils which have been previously encountered. We might adduce much more in favor of the project, but our space will not permit. Our object is merely to incite to reflection and investigation.—*Fredonia Censor.*

AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUNG MEN.—In a recent speech in New York, Governor Briggs intimated that the United States Minister to Great Britian, "has, at this moment, in the pocket of his vest, the scissors with which, years ago, behind the counter, he cut tape, lace, calico, and other articles;" and added, "I would prefer wearing this emblem of his early toil, to even the sword worn by the 'Iron Duke.'"

INCREASE OF THE USE OF OPIUM.—A correspondent writes to the New York *Evening Post* as follows:

"One idea suggested in one of your articles is entitled to far greater weight than a person who had not given particular attention to the subject might suppose. I refer to the use of opium as a stimulant. The extent to which this is practiced by people esteemed temperate, even in this country, is probably one thousand times greater than is generally believed. This may at first seem a very extravagant statement; but a good deal of investigations of this subject has led me to this conclusion."

POWER OF IMAGINATION.—A year since, Elijah Barnes, of Penn. killed a rattlesnake in his field, without any injury to himself, and immediately after put on his son's waistcoat, both being of one color. He returned to his house, and on attempting to button his waistcoat, he found to his astonishment it was much to small. His imagination was brought to a high pitch, and he instantly conceived the idea that he had been imperceptibly bitten by the snake and was thus swollen from its poison. He grew suddenly very ill and took to his bed. The family in great alarm and confusion, summoned three physicians, and the usual remedies were prescribed and administered. The patient, however, grew worse and worse every minute, until at length his son came home with his father's waistcoat dangling about him. The mystery was soon unfolded, and the patient being relieved from imaginary apprehensions, dismissed his physicians and was restored to health.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—It was stated the other day that a bill had passed the lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature for abolishing capital punishment in that State. This is not exactly correct. The following are the provisions of the bill:

"It provides that hereafter no warrant for the execution of any convict by hanging shall be issued within one year after the sentence of death shall have been passed; and that, after that period, if no circumstances shall have come to light to render doubtful the correctness of the jury in the matter, the Governor shall then issue his warrant for such execution. Upon the rendition of a verdict of 'guilty of murder in the first degree' against any person charged therewith in any court of this Commonwealth, it shall be lawful for the jury to recommend the person convicted of murder in the first degree, to the mercy of the court, whom the jury so convicting shall recommend shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in one of the State penitentiaries, and to be kept in separate or solitary confinement at labor for a period of not less than fifteen nor more than fifty years."

A BARBARIOUS RACE.—The tribe of Cafusos, of Brazil, have long hair, half curled, rising from the head a foot, and so tangled that combing is out of the question. These natural perukes are round, prodigious and ugly—regular woolly heads. Some barber missionaries should be sent out to this race of barbarians.

NOBLY DONE.—The incident below, related by the Madison Banner, is honorable alike to the individual mentioned and to humanity:—A man named Smith who lives at Milton, Ia., was one of the passengers blown up by the explosion of the steamer Redstone. Escaping uninjured, he swam ashore and procured some kind of water craft, with which he boarded the burning wreck three times, rescuing from fire and water, five females and three males; after which he returned the fourth time but found nobody on board. Acts of self-forgetful heroism like these are too rare to be passed by unnoticed.

☞ The Boston Post gives the weather a sly dig after the following fashion:

"FARM WORK FOR APRIL."—Now clear the snow from your hot-beds, shovel walks from the house to the highway, make paths for the cattle to go out and take the air and browse, and prepare the seeds and tools for planting in July, in case of a favorable change in the weather.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WM. SEARIGHT of Fayette County.

Notice to Business Men.

A custom has been introduced here, and it has been practiced until it has become an annoyance, for the Editors of the several papers to notice Editorially the business of their customers. It was first given gratuitously and without solicitation, and it has been continued until now what was at first extended as a favor by the Editor to his customers, is claimed by the customer as a right. We have suffered this just as long as we can, and now we give public notice that hereafter, when such notices *are solicited*, we shall give them, but we shall make a charge for the service just as a lawyer does for a plea for a client. An Editorial notice, if it is of any benefit whatever, is worth paying for. If it is of no benefit, it is not required. This is so plain that no one can object—besides it is nothing more than even handed justice. If we purchase from one of our dry good dealers a dress for our lady, it never enters his head to throw in a pair of pantaloons for us. If we purchase a half barrel of sugar at a grocery, we never get a chest of tea thrown in—if we did there might be some justice in requiring us to advertise for $10 per year, and throw $5 or $10 worth of Editorial notices in.

☞ The *Gazette* is evidently in a corner, for it is growing *jewish*. It sneeringly says we are "remarkable for publishing the truth." Perhaps we are, but if so, we have yet to be cornered in a falsehood, given upon "reliable authority;" which "reliable authority" is translated to mean "no one in particular and every body in general." When we are caught in such a corner, we will be "remarkable" enough to hold our tongue.

☞ We can't say "winter lingers in the lap of Spring," but we can say that Spring not only lingers, but lays flat down in the mud. O, such streets! such streets!!

☞ The Editor of the Franklin *Advocate and Journal* is respectfully informed that the remark it attributes to us, under the head of "Classic" in his last, is incorrect. We expressed no such determination; and the Editor of the *Journal* will do well to procure a pair of leather spectacles to ornament his *leather head*.

☞ Butler took a most unaccountable tumble last week—not into the mud—but from 25 cents a pound down to 15cts. We doubt much whether it will bring more than 12½cts. now.

☞ GLORIOUS.—The bill to provide for the publication of the laws of the State in the newspapers, has been defeated in the House. This is glorious! The State is too poor to pay, and besides our grave legislators think, "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

☞ There is undoubtedly "more truth than poetry" *this spring* in the following epigram we find floating about in our exchanges:

The first bird of Spring
Attempted to sing,
But ere he had rounded a note,
He fell from the limb—
Ah! a dead bird was him—
The music had friz from his throat.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

We find the following in the last *Gazette*, and copy it for the purpose of correcting the errors it contains:

A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, and become a law, prescribing the mode of voting in the election of Officers and Directors of the Erie and North East Railroad Company. Mr. Walker had a proviso inserted fixing the Gauge Law beyond contingency or evasion.—We shall publish the bill hereafter.

The reader will perceive that this is another attempt to manufacture capital for the sinking fortunes of our *amiable (?) Senator, and the many other services from* the same manufactory is composed entirely of fiction.—This bill, over which the *Gazette* cackles like a young pullet over its first egg, so far from being the work of Mr. Walker, or the proviso being his work, originated in an entirely different direction. The bill itself was written in this city, and *first* presented to the House, of which Walker is *not* a member, for consideration.—When read it was not deemed by the members from Philadelphia, satisfactory or explicit on the subject of the Gauge, and on motion of Mr. Hart, from that city, postponed. When called up again, on motion of Mr. Gossler, of the same locality, the "proviso fixing the Gauge Law beyond *contingency or evasion*," was added, and in this shape it passed the House, and then the Senate. Thus to the watchful care of Philadelphia, and not Mr. Walker, do we owe what is considered so important by the *Gazette*. With this explanation, the Jackdaw will not make much from so shallow an attempt to swell on borrowed plumage.

☞ The only thing plenty in market just now is maple sugar and marriageable girls. What a *sweet* reflection.—*Erie Observer.*

☞ We suppose both are valued by the pound in that goodly borough. Give us the current prices of the sugar and the lasses.—*Fredonia Censor.*

Eight cents a pound for sugar, and to such marriageable bachelors as he of the *Censor*, the "lasses" can be had for the asking.

☞ If ever there was an occasion for "bloomers," it has been this spring. Such lots of mud, and such street crossings as we are blessed with, has never been equalled in this "wide wicked world," except in Durkirk and Toledo.

☞ Our friend of the Buffalo "*Rough Notes*" is mistaken in calling the *Gazette*, of this city, "a well conducted *monthly*, published at $1 50 per year, in advance." It is a very "well conducted *weekly*," published at that price.

☞ Our Whig friends have a glorious prospect before them. Fillmore won't go down with the North, the South won't swallow Scott, while Webster, as John Randolph said of Clay, "shines and stinks, and stinks and shines like a rotten mackerel by moonlight," from one extremity of the Union to the other. Which will have the honor of being defeated, under these circumstances, is a problem easier started than answered.

☞ One of our exchanges says, "our relations with Mexico are decidedly unpleasant." Undoubtedly—*poor* "relations" are generally so.

☞ The Editor of the Clarion *Democrat* calls most piteously upon his subscribers to bring him some "lumber to build an office fence." What the deuce he wants an "office fence" for, unless it is to keep his devil in o'nights, we can't imagine.

☞ Greeley has a daily article on the Connecticut election—headed "what did it?" Why 31,300 votes did it.

☞ AN INCIDENT.—A little incident took place at the Hutchinson concert on Friday evening last week, worthy of the pencil of a Cruikshank, and the pen of a Dickens. The Band were performing the "Ship on Fire," and when one of the performers threw his voice, like a Ventriloquist, to a distance, and the cry of "fire! fire!" came swelling up from the streets, one of our well-known citizens, whose thoughts undoubtedly were far removed from the scenes around, and engaged in the familiar every-day calculation of the value of houses and lots, and other sublunary and combustable matters, was observed to start and listen, and then, as the cry was repeated, he bounded from his seat and with hat in hand, and coat-tail in an angle with his body, took a sudden shoot down the aisle of the Church for the door. He gained it without molestation; but no he disappeared down the steps, the suppressed titter of full five hundred people, and the silence that reigned supreme without, fully revealed to him the fact that he had been regularly sold.

☞ It is said Lola Mentz whipped a Boston "lamplighter" the other night, at the theatre in that city. He persisted in turning off the gas when she wanted it on, and consequently she slapped his face

Pennsylvania vs. New York.

We publish in another column an article from the Fredonia *Censor*, relative to the Lake Shore Railroad, showing that that road has paid, since its opening, at the rate of some 22 per cent. on its cost. This is no mean investment of money, we take it; and while we rejoice that the enterprise is fraught with such satisfactory results, we cannot refrain from directing the attention of the friends of the Sunbury and Erie project, and of Pennsylvania's interest, to the bearing such facts ought to have upon their action. We all profess to be deeply anxious for the early completion of the Sunbury road! We all say, and say correctly, that it is a truly Pennsylvania project!—that, if built, it must be built with Pennsylvania capital, and by Pennsylvania enterprise! It should therefore have the fostering care of Pennsylvania legislation, and receive the sympathy and support of every loyal citizen of the State. If any advantages can be secured to it by legislation, it certainly ought to be extended! If its stock can be made more valuable, if its early commencement and completion can be rendered more certain—we, of all others, ought to give to any move whereby such a result is aimed at, our hearty approval! Now, it must be seen at a glance that the connecting link between the great system of western roads, which spread out all over the west like the roots of a tree, and this "Lake Shore road," which, without that link, now pays 22 per cent, would make the Sunbury and Erie railroad stock the best stock in the market. Divert this feeder from a road that already pays 22 per cent. to the Sunbury road, and that project would no longer be a road on paper, but would, in a short time, become a "fixed fact." It would at once have vitality, and become a thing of life—a reality. Now Pennsylvania has the power to inject this life blood, this vital spark, into the veins of the inanimate carcass of her own child. Shall she do it?—or shall she let it flow on and increase the 22 per cent. now earned by the child of our neighbor, New York, to 44 per cent. As Pennsylvanian's, deeply anxious for the growth and prosperity of the State—as friends of the Sunbury and Erie railroad—we say unhesitatingly Pennsylvania ought to take care of her own child first, ought to provide for her own household, before she is generous to New York, or New York companies. The twenty-five miles of railroad between Erie and the Ohio line, if the power to construct it be conferred upon the Sunbury road, will give to that road an abiding control over much of the trade and travel of the west—it will place in the hands of a corporation essentially Pennsylvanian full power to compete successfully *at this point, with her more powerful rival, New York.*

Again, it cannot be denied that if this disposition of of the railroad between Erie and the Ohio line is not made, that road will sooner or later fall into the hands, and be subject to the control, of New York interests.—Now, why should we allow this when we can prevent it? Have New York companies been so liberal towards this place that we must needs sacrifice the interests of our own roads to benefit them? Have we become such practical followers of the holy maxim, "if thy neigebor smite thee upon one cheek, turn thou the other also," that we will now, after having been subject to all the abuse which our adherance to the Gauge Law has drawn down upon us, turn a cold shoulder upon the Sunbury, the child of our own begottings and take to our embrace our enemies? For one, we are not prepared for this. We have not forgotten, neither shall we soon forget, that these New York *corporations have been trying, and are now trying*, to force us to give them a continuous gauge from Buffalo to Cleveland. We have not forgotten that for this purpose they have introduced into their own State a foreign gauge, differing in width from any they ever before used, and have pertinaciously adhered to the policy of running it. We have not forgotten that the N. York and Erie road entered into a solemn compact with citizens of this place to extend their road here, and then without cause, not only refused to carry out their contract, but sought to force us into the position of playing "second fiddle" to Dunkirk and Buffalo. These facts are all pertinent to the issue now before our citizens, for that issue is *Pennsylvania vs. New York.* If we refuse to give our sanction to the Supplement now before the Legislature, giving to the Sunbury road the right to construct the link between this and the Ohio line, we declare for New York and New York corporations, and against our own State, and our own corporations. We say to Philadelphia in plain terms, we do not wish a connection with you, unless it is in such a way as to prevent your competing successfully with your great rival, New York. Adopt this course and we lose—possibly for ever, and certainly help delay for a year, the Sunbury road. Reject it, and declare for the supplement to its charter now before the Legislature, and we place ourselves in the position we have so long sought to arrive at. We hold the key in our own hands to the west; and the New York and Erie railroad, and the New York Central road with their different width of tracks will be compelled, by pure necessity, to make Erie their terminus,—to come here and compete with the Sunbury for a portion of the business that will come pouring into our harbor on the one hand, and over the railroad from the west on the other.

Again, no one can deny that with this western road in the hands of the Sunbury company, their stock would become the most valuable of any in the market. Now, is it not to the interest of Erie that this should be so?—Individually and corporately we have subscribed to this stock nearly a million of dollars, and if it becomes necessary, we ought to subscribe as much more. Will any one pretend to say that it is not to the interest of us all, individually and corporately, that this stock be made as *valuable as possible. Would Erie county have subscribed* to this stock if she had supposed that it would not be a paying stock? By no means. Will Erie county withdraw her stock now when it is proposed to make it more valuable? It cannot be possible! Will the city do it? Our city council are too good business men for such an act. They are too careful of the pecuniary interests of their constituents to be guilty of such a piece of financial folly! What, withdraw the city and county subscription because the stock will be more valuable? But it is useless to argue this question—it is so palpably plain that he who is not swayed by interest cannot but see that the passage of the supplement now before the Legislature, and the transfer of the western road to the Sunbury company, is for the best interest of all concerned, individually and corporately.

An ounce of Fact vs. a pound of Theory

The opponents of the supplement to the Sunbury road have been so hard pressed for arguments against it that they have been compelled to deny the virtue of a change of gauge, and resort to the declaration that the Sunbury road, even with a change of gauge at this point, would virtually terminate at Cleveland. Now, we propose to refute this by facts and experience. The New York and Erie road terminates at Dunkirk, but it owns a portion of the *road from there west. Will any man pretend to say* that the fact of the New York and Erie owning the road west, or a portion of it, has injured Dunkirk—that she has not grown just as rapidly as she would, had this road been entirely in the hands of an independent company? Now the termination of the Sunbury road will be at Erie just exactly as the New York and Erie is at Dunkirk.—The Sunbury and Erie will own the road west, and hence will stand in precisely the same relation to Erie that the New York and Erie does to Dunkirk. Again, the New York central roads terminate at Buffalo, but they own a portion of the road from Buffalo to the State line, and hence, according to the logic of our opponents, our Buffalo friends ought to have opposed their building that road because it would virtually terminate the great New York Central road at Erie or Cleveland. Now these cases are precisely similar to the one under discussion in Erie. They have been tried, and so far from Dunkirk being killed, or Buffalo being ruined, as our opponents say Erie will be, the first has come up from a mere huddle to an important and rapidly increasing town, while the other is increasing in wealth and population unexampled in the history of the west. Erie possesses advantages over both of them, and immeasurably so over Dunkirk, so far as harbor facilities are concerned. Why then should we fear results which the facts we have alluded to prove are merely imaginary.

☞ The Editor of the Philadelphia *Sun* wishes "all the world had but one mouth, so he could kiss it." If "all the world" was composed of pretty girls, we would at object of having a hand in *ourself.*

"Two Sides to a Question."

So says the *Gazette* in its attempt to wiggle from the inconsistency of supporting last year a proposition to extend the Susquehanna and Erie Railroad to the Ohio line, and *opposing now* the same privilege being given to the Sunbury road; though, in all candor, we cannot see that it has succeeded in showing any other side to this question than the one exhibited last week. Indeed, we do not understand the *Gazette*, in its article this week, as denying that it approved of the bill *then*—it only claims that it never approved of it in "broad and decided" terms. In other words, it merely gave the measure a passive approval. We are willing the *Gazette* should have the benefit of this crawl out, but we insist on first reciting a few sentences from its columns bearing upon the issue. The *bill first appears in the Editorial columns of the Gazette*, "loaded," to indicate *originality*, and was introduced to the reader's notice *Editorially*, with directions to give it "a careful perusal;" and the declaration, in a subsequent paragraph, that "it forms a solemn assertion of State sovereignty, and *should*, at least, possess operative vitality." Most persons would naturally conclude that, under such circumstances, the Editor approved of the project; especially as in no part of his introduction to the bill, or his subsequent remarks upon its character, did he express one word of disapprobation of any of its provisions. We certainly were led to this conclusion, and, we were strengthened in our convictions when we found, some two or three weeks after, a paragraph copied into the *Gazette's editorial* columns, from the Clinton *Democrat*, which, after stating that the "Susquehanna and Erie Railroad Company" had been chartered, says that "it is *under the latter charter that we expect the* undertaking to go on." This paragraph was copied in a way that plainly indicated an endorsement of its language. Again, some four weeks later, we find an Editorial article, headed in staring "bold face," "*Susquehanna and Erie Railroad*," which opened thus: "*We are gratified* to see a disposition evinced by the Philadelphia papers, as well as the papers along the contemplated route, *to agitate this important project.*" What "important project"? Why the Susquehanna and Erie railroad; and the *Gazette* was "gratified"—highly so! And it continued, "Our friend of the Clinton (Lock Haven) *Democrat* promises to do *good service* in the way of drawing attention to, and exciting interest *in it; and we* COMMEND *and* APPLAUD HIS COURSE." Now, what was this "course," the *Gazette* "commends and approves" so emphatically? We do not know that we can answer the question better than by copying the article itself. *Here it is.*

THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD BRAGS.—On Tuesday last the President of the *old* Railroad Company along with some of the Directors repaired to Farrandsville, and, as we have been informed, allotted five miles of the road, saw that a few clods were levelled and shingle stuck in, on which was "writ" the eternal proclamation to the world of the planting of this "little acorn" from which "tall oaks" must grow—and then the President fell back on Philadelphia.

"The Duke of York marched up the hill,
With twice ten thousand men,
And then marched down again."

The object of this sudden movement was to save their Charter, which would have expired on the 1st of June, if no part of the work had been begun by that time. It is a "spasm" of *Philadelphia speculators, we very much* fear. For fifteen years that old Company has done nothing—once they had to get their breath prolonged by act of Assembly—and now when they won't make the road themselves, they are trying to prevent any body else from making it. As we believe some good friends of the road have been imposed upon by the plans and projects of this Company, we deem it our duty to undeceive them.

It will be remembered that the old U. S. Bank owned stock in the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to a considerable amount; that the bank failed and the stock was bought up by speculators for a mere song. The owners of this stock must cling to the old Charter, as under it they will have a good share in the road without investing any capital. Don't every-body—even a blind man—see what a clog this is to the construction of the road.

The Legislature of last winter saw it and chartered a new Company with privileges and inducements under which we believe the route will be finished. But we must adhere to the new Charter. It will enlist New York, Ohio and Baltimore Capital. But Philadelphia was opposed to it, fought it in the Legislature—and has not given up the battle yet. The business men of Philadelphia may be in earnest when they pretend friendship for this great improvement—but we rather think her brokers are at work. When has Philadelphia ever favored an interest along our river and its valley? Is not New York capital building the railroad up Lycoming? Is not Baltimore capital building the road from Harrisburg to Williamsport.

Now, we want to know what this is but an endorsement and approval of the "Susquehanna and Erie Railroad" bill in all its parts; and that, too, at the expense of the Sunbury charter. It declares "*we must adhere to the new charter*," and the *Gazette* is "gratified to see" such a "disposition evinced," and "commends and applauds it." But, continues the *Gazette*, at the close of the article from which we have quoted, headed "Susquehanna and Erie Railroad," "*Put* the ball in motion, in good earnest"—what ball? Why the Susquehanna and Erie Railroad ball—"*that is*," it adds, "upon a *firm* basis"—"and then," when upon "the basis" of the Susquehanna charter, "let it roll on." But, says the *Gazette now*, the Susquehanna and Erie railroad charter was an "impracticability," and our grave Senator, Mr. Walker, procured its passage "through the force of circumstances." We presume it was "through the force of circumstances" that the *Gazette* endorsed it last year, and was "highly gratified to see a disposition evinced to agitate that *important* project." It is "through the force of circumstances," too, we presume, that it is driven now to stultify itself, and denounce the very project it has commended. "Force of circumstances" is all-powerful with the *Gazette*. *It forces it to bark when Walker barks*—to sneeze when Walker sneezes; and to "wire in and wire out" until its best friends cannot tell—

"Whether the "*nuts*" that makes the track
Is going South or coming back."

But the *Gazette* says the Susquehanna bill was an "impracticable" scheme—that it bears the stamp of impracticability upon its face; therefore, although it gives upon its face the right to extend to the Ohio line, it in reality was *for the purpose of preventing that very thing.* This, as we understand, is the drift of its argument. Let us see where it will land the *Gazette*. Last year it was "gratified to see a disposition evinced by the Philadelphia papers, as well as the papers along the contemplated route to agitate" the "Susquehanna and Erie Railroad" project—that is, it was "gratified" to see a thing that had "affixed to it the stamp of impracticability" agitated, and that, too, at the expense of the Sunbury road. Last year it "commended and applauded the course" of the Clinton *Democrat* in an article which declares the movement made to save the Sunbury charter to be a "spasm of Philadelphia speculators," and therefore "we must adhere to the new charter," the "Susquehanna and Erie" charter, which has "affixed to it the stamp of impracticability." Truly, the "force of circumstances" has drove the *Gazette* into a very small corner; and if we were in its place, *we should consider it a very uncomfortable one.* Like the old Lady's eels, "force of circumstances," we presume, has rendered it callos, and it is as easy in such a position as out of it, and there we leave it.

What is "Reliable Authority?"

This has always been a vexed question, but the last *Gazette* solves it to a demonstration. Last week it told us it had been "informed, *upon reliable authority*, that a gentleman of this city, prominently connected with the *Franklin Canal Railroad*, declared on a recent occasion that if the bill now before the Legislature proposing the extension of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad interest to the Ohio State Line, should be successful, the Water Lots at the Dock intended to be set apart for the use of the Sunbury Road, *would not be needed.*" Every body wondered who this "gentleman prominently connected with the Franklin Canal Company" could be; and many sought from the Editors of the *Gazette* a solution of the mystery. They pointed to M. B. Lowry, Esq. That gentleman called upon them and asked for this "reliable authority," and here it is.

"The story had gone the rounds of the streets for the space of several days, uncontradicted, and we took it up and published it upon the authority of *no one in particular and every body in general.*"

So, "no one in particular and every body in general," is "reliable authority," in the opinion of the *Gazette*.—We are really glad this question is settled, for now when our cotemporary makes a statement upon "reliable authority," we shall know just how much credence to place upon it.

"When Doctors disagree who shall Decide!"

That *smaller light* in the "market house" firmament, the *Commercial*, in speaking of the "proposition to give the Sunbury Company the right to build the road to the Ohio line, in *order to make* a point against it and prejudice the public mind, says: "Alfred Kelley of Cleveland appears as Attorney and Advocate for the measure: he is even the father of the bantling, and first brought it to the notice of our Legislature." The *Gazette*, per *contra*, says, a "scheme" was before the Legislature *last winter*, "contemplating the re-organization of the Sunbury and Erie Company with the Extension of its chartered rights to the Ohio line." When grave doctors, like these, disagree who shall decide?

☞ NEW FIRMS.—Among the new firms which have *been organized this Spring*, we notice that of Clark & Metcalf, No. 1, Reed House. The Senior member of this firm has long enjoyed the confidence of the trading public, having been engaged in the mercantile business here for a number of years, while his partner has much experience in the same business. From this combination of taste and experience, we are sure our fashionables will find at their store everything desirable in the Dry Goods line. We took a cursorary look over their stock the other day, and found they were up to the times in every department; everything to please the eye and adorn the outer man or woman was there, while the practical and useful, were not forgot. Their prices, too, are such as cannot fail to satisfy the most economical. If any doubt this, let them give this establishment a call, and we are certain they will find all we have said, "as true as preachin."

☞ We should judge by the following from the Washington *Telegraph*, an independent paper, that the Houston stock is on the rise in that centre of Presidential speculation, Washington city.

"SAN JACINTO!"—This name was very often pronounced in all the public places in this city yesterday, after Mr. Magnum's speech had been delivered. What does it mean? San Jacinto! What can it signify in connection with that speech? San Jacinto! We do not know any one of that *name, nor any place so* called on the face of Texas. San Jacinto! The words are on every tongue; and as people utter them it is with a look of confident satisfaction—of proud triumph, indeed, almost equal to that excited by the talismanic name of Scott. San Jacinto! The words of the great North Carolina Senator appear to be as powerful as the rod of Moses, and a new spring has welled up in the political world ere their tones have been borne away upon the air. Well, let San Jacinto be the cry, whatever it may import. It is pleasing to the ear and honorable for its associations!

Sunbury and Erie Railroad Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Erie the following preamble and resolution was adopted

Whereas, The immediate building of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad is of the most vital importance to our town and county, and whereas the control of the road extending west from the city of Erie to the Ohio State line should in the opinion of this meeting be vested and held in the State of Pennsylvania, thereby preventing other and foreign and rival interests from exercising a disasterous power over the direction of trade and travel, and turning it away from Pennsylvania's Great Highway the Sunbury and Erie, over the New York railroads to the cities of New York and Boston. Therefore,

Resolved, That *we are in favor of vesting in* the Sunbury and Erie railroad the control of the route from Erie to the Ohio line, Provided it be done subject to the existing Gauge Laws of this Commonwealth, and in such manner as while it will advance the interests of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, will at the same time maintain the position of Erie as the terminus of that great work, and provided that the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company make the city of Erie the permanent location for its depots, machine shops, car houses and freight warehouses.

JAMES MILES, Pres't.

JOHN GALBRAITH, } Vice Pres'ts.
WALTER CHESTER, }
O. H. Irish, } *Secretaries.*
W. W. Loomis, }

☞ The excitement broeders who have been making day and night hideous for some time past with their clamors against the Sunbury and Erie supplement, secured the organization of the meeting on Monday night by rushing into the Court House some forty men and boys before the usual time of opening meetings here, and nominating the officers, actually before the house was half lighted. The Chairman thus honored by his fellow citizens at once signalized his inauguration by the appointment of a committee on resolutions composed entirely of the bitter opponents of the measure in question.

The whole course of procedure was coarse and overbearing in the extreme, and many citizens disgusted with the noisy and turbulent character left before the vote was taken—otherwise the resolutions of Mr. Babbitt would have received a most emphatic rejection.

Indignant at the course taken, the meeting re-organized after an adjournment, had been declared and adopted the amendment of Mr. Galbraith, which is given above.

☞ CHANGES.—It will be seen by our advertising colum

The Empires are on hand Again!

With an Entire new stock of Goods!

LADIES, one and all, if you want to see the largest and richest assortment of Dress Goods, that were imported from all parts of the world, just take a peep at the Empires. Our assortment of Goods is too numerous to enumerate on paper—a few things must suffice. No one can be aware of their elegance and cheapness without seeing them. We can sell you one Rich 10 Lawn or Satin Muslin Dress as low as 75 cents; a fast colored Lawn at 6¼ cts.; a fast colored Print dress pattern as low as 40 cts.; Scotch Ginghams at 30 c.; good yard wide Sheetings at 6c. per yard; good bleached Muslins at 6c.—some styles lower; cotton Gloves 5c.; a large assortment of French Capes, Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves, ect. Crape and all kinds of Shawls, Parasols, Millinery and all other kinds of Goods at the above low prices. Young ladies, don't forget that this is leap year; a little cash will make suitable arrangements.

YOUNG GENTS just look at our fine Satony Broad Cloths, all colors, as low as $2; fine French Doeskin Cassimeres at $1; and other goods proportionably low. An endless variety of all kinds of Spring and Summer Goods unusually low. For a very little money Richard can be himself again.

OUR CARPET ROOM, ships Ware, Hollow Glasses, &c. We will do the best we can until navigation opens, after that we shall be on hand the next door south of us, in Brown's new block, with as good a stock as can be found in the West.

OUR HARDWARE STOCK is well filled with Shelf Hardware, coarse goods, iron, Steel, Chains, Nails, Spikes, ect., as can be found received direct from the manufacturers, and will be sold as low as at any city. Here we are with the largest and cheapest stock of Goods at retail in the West, to meet the demand of the public. The man that can beat the Empires this year, Barnum would like to see him at Bridgeport.

ONE WORD TO THE RETAIL TRADE.—We are receiving and shall be through the year direct from the manufacturers, go to by the case, ready for the jobbing trade, and will endeavor ourselves to sell as low as any Jobbing House in New York, why not? We can buy goods as low as any New York house and store rent does not cost us ten thousand per year. We will commence on ten cases of Prints, beautiful styles, from 5 cents to Merrimacks at 9 cents. The low-st jobbing prices for the best styles of Merrimacks in New York is 9¼ cts. cash; any print below 5 cents we will not warrant. All wool Broad Cloths commencing at $1.50; good Sheetings as low as 5¼ cents. Our stock for the Spring Trade, now on the way, comprises 60 cases of all kinds of Goods at the lowest New York jobbing prices. But ratio is no where, when she compares prices with us, she is nowhere, and will remain so. Our in-tructions are to join goods as low as any New York house. Our Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, ect., we shall reserve direct from the factories, and consequently pay no more than cost of making, which will enable us to sell as low as other goods. Gents of the country give us a call.

CADWELL & BENNETT.

Erie, April 24, 1852. 50

PETROLEUM.

CHEMISTRY, Oswego, April 2, 1853.

Dear Sir,—I have made trial of your Natural Oil, called PETROLEUM, and in its use find much to approve, a corrector of bile, purifier of blood, opening to discharge such dangerous accumulations—the effects of Cold or a bilious temperament. For piles in its early stages, taken internally an I applied externally, is ready, effective and safe.

This much I say confidently, after a fair trial, in the above and cases in my own person, and to a person whose eyes were highly inflamed from severe cold, two applications with a sponge in three days effected a perfect cure. This is the result of my observation and practice.

I have ever been slow to endorse the multiplied Panaceas, Nostrums, &c. &c., and "catch-penny" of the day, nor am I quite credulous that pure Natural is to be in all as the unfailing antidote to every ill which is incident to human nature. The sanguine expectations, Gentlemen, of the proprietors, I confess to expect too much. But in my full, candid opinion, of its future, present and past illustrated, with I think, if properly applied, a ready and speedy remedy in her efforts to expel disease, and in pursuit of the assertions and hope and trust it may be long and many years ere that man will receive the full benefit of his labors.

D. CADWELLO.

Erie, Aug. 20, 1852 1-52

☞ Below the old accounts and Notes due me must be settled without delay, or cost will be added. H. C.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Erie on the 15th inst., a dark red Cow, about seven years old, has crumpled Horns, a small white spot in her face, and one on the left side just forward of her. No artificial marks. Whoever will return said stray, or give information where it may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

MICHAEL GALLOGHER.

Erie, April 23, 1852. *3153

Stray Cow, or Stolen.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in North East Borough, Pa, or about the 16th of March, a Brindle Cow, about ten years old; has a gray spot on one flank. Any person returning said cow, or giving information where it may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

DAVID ALLISON.

North East, April 20, 1852. 3m50

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the premises of the subscriber living in Franklin township, Erie county, on Thursday the 15th inst., two cows; a three year old, a bright bay Mare colt, with a large star in her face, and white hind feet white; also a two year old Horse colt, a dark iron gray color, medium size, no artificial marks. Whoever will return said cows or give information where they may be found, will be suitably rewarded.

JOHN C. WHEELER.

Franklin, April 21, 1852. *3150

NEW YORK STORE.

No. 6, Bonnell's Block State St.

Save your money by buying at this Establishment.

THE subscribers have now in Store, and are receiving weekly, new and desirable styles of fancy and staple Dry Goods, unsurpassed either in quality, beauty, variety or cheapness, to which we invite the attention of the citizens of Erie, and surrounding country. Our apartment will always be filled with every thing pertaining to a first class store, and as it is unnecessary to enumerate articles or prices, but we pledge ourselves to sell 25 per cent less than any other Store in this City. Convinced of this fact, please call and examine our Goods and prices. "Sell and never be undersold," is our motto.

MERRICK & DAVIS.

Erie, April 24, 1852. 50

The Erie County Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandize and other property against loss or damage by fire, at as low rates and with as entire safety to the insured as any other responsible Company.

No RISK TAKEN TO EXCEED $2,500.

Directors.

Smith Jackson, James D. Dunlap,
J. H. Culberton, J. C. Marshall,
Wm F. Sindernecht, John Zimmerly,
Wm A. Galbraith, Peter E. Burton,
J. M. Sterrett, J. D. Clark,
C. M. Tibbals, Geo. Selden,
J. H. Williams.

OFFICERS.

Smith Jackson, Pres't, J. H. Williams, Treas.
C. M. Tibbals, Sec'y, Jno. S. Rand, gen'l agt.
Office one door west of Williams & Wrights Brokers' Office, State st.
Office hours from 10 to 12, A. M., and from half past 1 to 4 P. M.

April 7, 1852 50

The new Book Store.

IS AGAIN filled with a choice selection of New Miscellaneous Books as favorite authors, Blank Books of an extra quality of Cap, Foolscap, Letter and Note Papers at reduced prices. Envelopes of every quality and prices; Fancy Cards, etc., for Ladies', Sheet Music and Instruction for the Piano Forte, Violin, Guitar, Flute, Accordeon, etc.; in short nearly every thing usually kept in a good Bookstore. Having a large stock, those wishing to purchase Books for their libraries, cannot do better than to call on us.

J. B. GUNNISON & CO.,

Firstdoor west of the Reed House, Erie, Pa.

April 21, 1852. 50

EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT!

TIBBALS & HAYES have removed to No 1 Brown's Block, and are now opening the richest, cheapest and best stock of Fancy Dress Goods that ever came from New York or Philadelphia.

Their Goods consist in part of Barages, Poplins, Barege de Laine, Muslin de Laines, Challeys, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, &c., and in short comprising everything in the way of Dress Goods. These Goods were bought for Cash and at Auction at a large discount and will be sold correspondingly low. All we want to see is that the ladies public will call and compare our Goods and prices with others.

TIBBALS & HAYES.

Erie, April 21, 1852 No 1 Brown's Block. 1 50

1852 NEW SPRING GOODS, 1852

JOHN E. COOK'S Cheap Cash Store, receiving almost daily, New Dress Goods and Delain Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Embroideries, and a large stock of all kinds, also Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, Trimmings, Jeans, Drills, Checks, Stripes, Denims &c

April 21, 1852. 50

SHOES FOR LADIES.

Just Received by Rail Road, a good assortment as ever brought to this Market.

Ladies Gaiter Boots,
" Kid Jenny Lind, Ladies Cold Cashman ties
" Bik " " Blk " "
" Gaiter Silk lasting Fox, " Well Excelsior,
" Jenny Lind " " Kid, "
" Calfskin Welt Buskins, " Kid Slips,
" Buskins Turned, " S. P. Gaiter Plain,
" Boloner Boots, " French, " Boots.
Misses Cold Cashman Ties, Misses Cold Gaiter,
" Blk " gaiters, Childrens Shoes.

Ladies wishing to get a good Shoe will do well to call,

JOHN B. COOK.

April 21, 1852 50

News by Telegraph and Mail.

BY O'REILLY'S LINE.

Office in DURIE & SLOAN'S Book Store, No. 9, Brown's New Hotel.

No report last night—line down east of Buffalo.

BALTIMORE, April 19.

There has been an abolition excitement in Graydon County, Virginia, and the Vigilance Committee have ordered $100 each for the arrest of two abolition preachers.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has suffered heavy losses by the recent rains.

The Virginia whig State Convention has caused considerable dissatisfaction and disappointment among the friends of Gen. Scott at Washington.

A mutiny occurred on board the Steamship South Carolina, after leaving Charleston for Liverpool—12 of the crew were put in irons.

A great freshet has occurred at Harper's Ferry, Va.—Two bridges, one over the Shenandoah, have been swept away. The water was higher than ever before known. Immense destruction of property is apprehended.

The Baltimore whig Convention met to-night. The chairman announced a letter to the convention from the Hon. John Barney, which praised President Fillmore, and dupricated every action on the part of the convention in opposition to his nomination.

A letter was received with considerable ridicule, and a motion was made to return it to its author, which was carried. A series of resolutions were then proposed, pledging the support of the whigs of Baltimore to the whig nominee for President, but recommending in strong terms the nomination of Gen. Scott. The resolutions were received with mingled applause and disapprobation, and the adjournment took place without any decision in the matter.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

The trial of W. S. Brown of Michigan, for forging Treasury Vouchers, was concluded to-day. The jury after an absence of two hours were discharged, being unable to agree. They stood, 8 for acquittal and 4 for conviction.

BALTIMORE, April 20.

The freshet at Harper's Ferry, Va., is receding. Immense damage has been done to houses, barns, and bridges, many of which have been swept away as well as cattle. The Winchester R. R. was inundated for several miles, in some places the water being from 5 to 10 fee, deep. The water rose during the freshet within two feet of the high water mark of the great flood of 1847. Several immense breaches are reported in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

NEW YORK, April 20.

The Webster meeting last evening, owing to the storm, was but poorly attended. Several speeches were made highly eulogistic of Mr. Webster, and resolutions were adopted, nominating him for President. The meeting separated with nine cheers for the nominee.

The whigs of Delaware in Mass Meeting, have pronounced in favor of Gen. Scott; John M. Clayton and others spoke.

Kossuth arrived at Jersey City this morning. An attempt was made to get up a demonstration, but the whole thing was a failure.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

Governor Bigler has vetoed the following Bank bills, passed by the Legislature:

Meadville Bank, Crawford County.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Allentown.
Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua.
Carlisle Deposit Bank.
Commercial Bank of Pittsburg.
Erie City Bank, at Erie.
To increase the Capital Stock of the Southwark Bank of Philadelphia.
The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Phœnixville.
The Bank of Newcastle, Lawrence County.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20—6, P. M.

The whig Caucus will be thinly attended. Many Fillmore men will absent themselves. Humphrey Marshall will offer a resolution fixing blank time and place *for the National Convention, and prescribing a platform for it. This will be voted down.* The Southern whigs will then withdraw, except *two* from Tennessee, *two* from Kentucky, and *three* from North Carolina. The Cauca will then finish its business. Marshall will speak an hour.

The whig Congressional Caucus reassembled to-night, in the Senate Chamber, at 8 o'clock, Senator Mangum presiding. The attendance was rather thin, a number of Southern members and some of Mr. Webster's friends being absent. Among those present were Senators Smith, Fish, Seward, Wade, and Messrs. Fowler, Briggs Brooks, Hawes, Stanly, Gentry and Kaudry and Humphrey Marshall. The latter gentleman proposes renewing his Compromise platform, offered at the previous meeting.

SECOND DISPATCH.—The Caucus have fixed upon Baltimore as the place, and the 17th of June as the time, for holding the Whig National Convention.

An excited discussion has been going on.

THIRD DISPATCH.—Mr. Marshall, of Ky., offering the original whig Caucus resolutions.

Mr. Stanly objected to them as out of order.

The Chairman sustained the objection.

After a discussion principally by Messrs. Marshall and Stanly, the decision of the Chair was sustained; yeas 46, nays 18.

Mr. Marshall said, as the Chair had decided the Compromise principles of the whig Administration out of order, this was no place for whigs to remain—and he then withdrew.

The negative vote against the decision were Southern men, except Stanly, Morehead, Cullom, and two Kentuckians. Among the affimatives were Fowler, Wade, Campbell, Sackett, Schoolcraft and others.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday April 20.

On Saturday last the waters of the Monogahela and Allegheny commenced rising at Brownsville. Yesterday morning the rise was at the appalling rate of two fee per hour. At Pittsburg, last night, at 10 o'clock, the water commenced rising at the rate of seven inches an hour, increasing during the night with unexampled rapidity.

This morning the pier-marks of Monongahela Bridge were covered—the river having risen thirty feet and still rising at the rate of seven inches per hour.

By the mark at Point Steam-Mill, the water is within six feet ten inches of the great flood of 1832, and as the river is advancing as rapidly as at the commencement, it is feared the flood will exceed that of 1832. It has been raining since Friday night almost incessantly, and it continues to swell the torrent.

Numerous rafts have been destroyed, and the piers of Allegheny bridge have been seriously broken by the crashing timber.

A number of men were seen floating down on parts of rafts, and doubtless many lives have been lost.

A raft without sweeps struck against the Mechanic-street bridge, and was shattered in pieces. All on board perished, in sight of thousands who lined the shores, unable, however, to render assistance. A man on a fragment of log raft managed to escape the two upper bridges but struck St. Clair, where he managed to jump on the pier and was rescued.

The lower part of Allegheny City is inundated, and families are removing their furnitare, &c., in boats.

In this city the dwellings along the streets near the river are also submerged. At the foot of Wood-street and Water, the cellars are filling, and merchants are removing their goods to the upper stories.

The rivers below are overflowing, and great devastation must inevitably occur.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad near Beaver has sunk one foot, and the road has been otherwise damaged. The travel on the road must be stopped for a time.

Second Dispatch.—The river has been receding here since 5 o'clock this morning. It had reached within three feet of the flood of 1832. The damage to property cannot yet be estimated, but must exceed $400,000.

In the low grounds of Allegheny City, comprising the First and Fourth Wards, not less than 1,500 families were turned out of their houses or driven into the upper stories. Along Rebecca-street the water ran in torrents, being six feet deep. The water passed along Federal beyond Robinson-street, inundating the beautiful residence of Gen. Robinson, and completely cutting off all communication between the bridge and Allegheny City.

Quite a profitable business was carried on by persons with skiffs ferrying passengers over from the bridge to the landing.

Pittsburg proper suffered but very little, although the merchants along the river were put to much inconvenience by the sudden removal of their goods. Many families were flooded out. On Hay-street and Water, half way to Penn, the first stories were all filled, and the families moved out on skiff., rafts, &c.

On Marbury, Duquesne and Point Alley, over 100 families moved out.

The lower portions of Birmingham, South Pittsburg, Manchester, Lawrenceville, and the First and Ninth Wards bordering on Alleghony were several feet under water, stopping the work in the foundries, machine-shops &c. Business was almost entirely suspended yesterday, and workshops were closed.

About fifty feet of sheeting were torn off the dam of the Monongahela Navigation Company, which greatly endangered the whole work.

BALTIMORE, April 22.

The damage to the Chesapeake in the late freshet is immense. The embankments are broken and washed away in several places from Cumberland to Georgetown. It is estimated that a million of dollars will not be sufficient to make the necessary repairs.

Horace McCullough, a Cass man, has been elected from the 5th Congressional District of Maryland, to the Baltimore Convention.

Late intelligence from Texas states that fears were entertained at Washington, of an insurrection among the slaves.

The Lower House of the Virginia Legislature has adopted a resolution memorializing Congress relative to the Wheeling Bridge.

At Martinsburg, Va., the loss by the floood has been immense. Two families of 11 persons, were drowned near Hancock.

PROVIDENCE, April 22.

Joseph Pratt, indicted for murder, has been tried before the Supreme Court and convicted of manslaughter.

PITTSBURGH, April 22.

The freshet in the rivers has proved most destructive. Eight or ten lives are reported to be lost, and the destruction of property is immense. Steamboats cannot pass under the Wheeling bridge and consequently the navigation of the *river* is entirely suspended. The lower part of the city, and a portion of Allegany city, are both under water. The towns of Temperanceville and Birmingham have suffered severely as has also Rochester Sharon and Fallstown on the Beaver river.

The Western Cars have been compelled to suspend their trips.

NEW YORK, April 22

Hamilton, the alleged California ticket swindler, says that Reindeer will yet go to California under his directions and carry all the ticket-holders to San Francisco, providing his partners will act in concert with him.

Dwight Johnson, an extensive produce dealer here has suspended payment.

☞ The ease with which a railroad excitement is got up in this city, and the intensity with which it rages when up, reminds us forcibly of the well known couplet on Peter Pringle's pig:

"When it lived, it lived in clover,
When it died, it died all over!"

☞ It has been observed by a "celebrated Roman consul" that there is no necessity of a Theatre in this city. Whenever the public desire to see a farce or a tragedy, all that is necessary is to scare the old ladies that congregate around the *Gazette* office, and forthwith a railroad meeting is called, and the play commences.

☞ The *Gazette* tells us that Mr. Case, Mayor of Cleveland, is at Harrisburg, boring for the passge of the supplement to the Sunbury road. As the Mayor of Cleveland's name is BROWSELL, we think the Editor of the *Gazette* must be a "hard *case*" himself to propagate such st ories.

☞ They have a new way of collecting old debts in Buffalo. The other day an impatient creditor procured a cowhide, and meeting a defaulter on the *state* ware, commenced laying on, to the great amusement of a suddenly gathered crowd. The whipped, not liking the change he was receiving, "cut and run" with a perfect looseness, thus avoiding any further balance in store for him. So says the *Republic*.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 20th inst., in Wattsburg by the Rev. J. R. Hallock, Mr. WILLIAM E. HAZLE of Maysville Kentucky, and Miss EMILY SNELL, youngest daughter of Mrs. Mullin of Wattsburg.

On the 3d inst, in Waterford, by the Rev. Richard Smith, Mr J. N. DAVIS, of Warren Co., and Miss LORETTA A. BENSON, of Waterford.

DIED.

On the 18th inst., in this city at the residence of Marcus Spaulding, CHARLES MARCUS only son of Charles and Lelia Varney, aged 1 year and 7 months.

On the 2d inst, in M'Kean, MARGARET FREELOVE, eldest daughter of T. D. and Polly Ghellis, aged 11 years, 7 months and 28 days.

On the 15th inst., in this city JULIUS M., son of Jesse and Clarissa Ross—aged 2 years 3 months and 29 days.

On the 16th inst., NANCY PAMILLA, youngest daughter of William Gordon of Greene.

On the 16th inst, JENNETTA C. daughter of Frederick Wittich, of this city, aged 1 year and 9 months.

HAVING rented the above premises for a term of years, I have fitted up in the best style, where I shall keep constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of all Goods in my line, comprising Hats of the latest styles of every variety from 6s to $5. Caps without number, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags and Trunks. Caps made to order on the shortest notice.

April 17, 1852. 49 J. H. WARREN.

Michigan Central Rail Road Line.

BOATS leave Erie daily for Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo.

G. J. MORTON, Agt.
Public Dock, Erie, Pa.

1852.

MERCER County FLOUR warranted No. 1. Also, Bran & Shorts for Sale by G. J. MORTON.

Erie, Pa., April 17, 1852. 49 Public Dock.

BUFFALO BAKERY.

MUGRIDGE & CLARK would respectfully invite the citizens of Erie, and vicinity in want of Soda and tea-biscuit, Boston Butter and Pic Nic Crackers, Hard and Pilot Bread &c., to call or Remit us their orders, they will always find us at House, and ready to wait on our friends and sell them as good goods and at Lower Prices than can be bought at any other establishment, at our Empire Steam Bakery, junction of Elk & Ohio Streets, Buffalo, New York. 49

MESS PORK by the bbl or less quantity at
49 STERRETT & GRAY'S.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED—Also Seed Potatoes and Small Onions for Sale by
49 STERRETT & GRAY'S.

ARRIVED AND ON THE WAY!!

Watches, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, &c.

STOCKTON & FULLER, are now receiving and re opening their Extensive and Beautiful stock of Goods, which they have selected with much care and brought to this market *for Sale.*

Therefore, we invite an examination and wish it distinctly understood that they are not to be *undersold.*

Country Dealers are invited to call on us before visiting New York, as we will be prepared to furnish Watches and Jewelry at New York wholesale prices. We only ask a call.

STOCKTON & FULLER.

Park Row, 2 doors East of Brown's Hotel.

Erie, Pa, April 17, 1852. 49

NEW GOODS PER RAIL ROAD.

JUST receieved from New York, fresh from the mint. Teas, Imcalfee or in half chests. Crushed, pulverized and coffee Sugars, Rice, Coffee, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, &c., &c For Sale as moderate figures by STERRETT & GRAY.

April 18, 1852. 49

WHITE FISH—In whole and half bbls. for Sale by
n19 STERRITT & GRAY.

SHEET MUSIC.

A VERY select assortment of Sheet Music has just been received at No. 9, Brown's New Hotel.

April 10. DURLIN & SLOAN.

Flower Paper and Leaves.

ALL sizes of Leaves and the different shades of Flower Paper just opened at No 9, Brown's New Hotel.

April 10. DURLIN & SLOAN.

PLOWS.—The subscribers have on hand the genuine Improved Eagle Plows, Side-Spil's. Farmers are invited to examine this most important of all farming implements—the Plow—before purchasing elsewhere.

April 17, 1852. 49 CLARK & McCARTER.

CHURNS.—Thermometer Churns just received. The Churn is considered the best in use.—Butter made by it will be *yellower* than that produced by any other. For sale by

April 17, 1852. 49 CLARK & McCARTER.

CLOVER SEED.—Large and small Clover seed for sale. Also, Sweet Potatoes for seed, small Onion sets, etc., etc., at

April 17, 1852. 49 CLARK & McCARTER'S.

CLINTON CORN SHELLERS.—Just received a lot of these labor saving machines and for sale by

April 17, 1852. 49 CLARK & McCARTER.

BILL AND BUSH HOOKS.—For trimming hedges, cutting brush brambles, etc., for sale by

April 17, 1852. 49 CLARK & McCARTER.

SEED OATS.—The Subscribers have got a small lot of the Bedford Oats for seed. They are considered the best Oats for all purposes, for sale by

April 17, 1852 49 CLARK & McCARTER.

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERING.—1000 pieces, direct from the manufacturer—some very desirable patterns

April 17, 1852. 49 GEO. SELDEN & SON

SAMUEL MOULSON,

At the Old Rochester Nursery, offers

50.000 Northern Spy Apple Trees, many of which are very large and have been transplanted for the purpose of rendering them safe to move.

$1,000 various sorts of Apple Trees, some of which are large.

10,000 one year budded Pear on Quince and Pear stocks.

3,000 large Pyramidal Pear, on Quince stocks, some of which bore fruit last year.

6,000 fine Cherry, part on Mahaleb stocks;—a dwarf sort for small gardens.

24,000 Norway Spruce of various sizes, from $12 a thousand to 25 each. Together with a large general assortment of hardy trees, evergreen and deciduous, among which are all the new Spireas, Forsythia, &c. Yews, Hollies, Berberis, Cryptomeria, Japonica, Cedrus Deodora. Also, a fine lot of Dutch Bulbs, Dahlias, &c.

Orders respectfully solicited through the Post Office or otherwise. Trees packed properly for any distance.

The stock may be seen at the Nursery, corner of Norton and North Clinton streets. Open at all times to visitors, Sundays excepted. Orders may be addressed to CHARLES P. SMITH, Reed House, Erie, Erie county, Pa., or to

SAMUEL MOULSON,
Rochester, N. Y.

April 17, 1852. 49 20 Front Street,

HURRAH FOR THE CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

BILL.—Why, John what do you halloo for?

John.—Oh! if I should tell you all about it you would halloo worse than I did.

Bill.—Then tell me quick.

John.—Why, I was at JACOB KOCH'S Clothing Store, No. 7, Reed House, and such a sight, and such a selling, and such a crowd you never saw before. He sells Clothing twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other store this side of New York.

Bill.—Well, what has he got?

John.—He has all kinds of Coats you can imagine, from a fine black Dress Coat, down to a linen Coat; and in Vests he can't be beat. He has Satin Vests of all kinds, and has Velvet and Cloth Vests also, the best and prettiest you ever saw;—and he has the greatest assortment of Pants, in Erie, and he has them cheap Pants, that new style just come out this Spring, and what else do you think he has got? Why, a whole lot of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a man can go and get his measure taken for a whole suit for little or nothing.

Bill.—You have told me so much that I am bound to go there an I buy.

John.—Now, hold on, I have not told you all yet. He has the best assortment of Collars, Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Traveling Bags and Umbrellas I ever saw.

Bill.—Now, I have but thirty-five dollars with me, but I will go and buy that much at any rate before he sells all.

John.—I bought a little, only forty five dollars worth and I can hardly carry them alone; but I am going home now, to get some more money and tell all the neighbors about, for I know its to their advantage, and you must know that most of the storekeepers keep the New York made Clothing, but he has the Cutter in the store and gets every thing made here.

Bill.—Now, I know that they don't half sew goods in N. York.

John.—And another thing he sells only for cash, and I like it first rate, because it is always best to pay for what you get. Now, I tell what his Motto is, a good one too.—Quick Sales and Small Profits." Well good bye to you, but don't forget it is No. 7, Reed House, North side of the Diamond.

Erie, April 17, 1852. 49

New Spring Goods.

No. 1 Wright's Block, State Street.

NOW opening at the above old stand, one of the richest, most complete and brilliant stocks of Goods ever brought to this market, among which are

Grenadine Laines of new and rich designs, at various prices.
De Laines, Black and colored all wool—Gold Medal, Manchester, and Scotch de Diapre—at low prices.
Silks and Satins in great variety, and unusually Cheap.
Barages and Lawns, a general assortment of very rich Goods.
Poplins of all colors, double l, watered, and plain.
Ginghams and Prints, in great variety, embracing the most popular make.
Shawls—Crape, Silk, Broche, Cashmere and Thibet Shawls.
Ribbons—Bonnet Ribbons, Sash, Mantua, &c. &c.
Bonnets—Spring styles of Bonnets, directly from the manufacturer of large quantities and very cheap.
Cloths and Cassimeres—a large stock of Cloths and Cassimeres of French and American make.

☞ As we have in our employ the best of workmen, gentlemen can be furnished with a suit of Clothes a little cheaper at our establishment than at any other in the city, and fits Warranted. Our stock of

Ready-Made Clothing!

both for Boys and Men's wear, is also very extensive, and is worthy of the attention of those desiring

CHEAPNESS AND DURABILITY.

Groceries of all kinds, not forgetting 2500 the best imported Cigars can be sold here for the money, can be found cheap at No. 1, Wright's Block,—don't mistake the number.

Erie, April 10, 1852. 49 J. ROSENZWEIG & CO.

LATE ARRIVALS AT CLARK & McCARTER'S.

The favorite resort of all those who are in pursuit of Cheap Goods and no—tions.

ALL of our old friends and the community in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine our new stock, now opening. We pledge ourselves to spare our customers the ruffle tion of the usual amount of gas, which has become so general as to be almost considered a necessary nuisance. We will let our *Goods and Prices speak for themselves.* All those who are in want of "fitting out," for spring, either in their houses, persons, and who have any regard to economy, will find it to the decided advantage of their purses, to give us a call before purchasing.

Erie, April 17.—49.

Ladies! Ladies!!

IT is our pleasure to inform you that we have just opened the largest and most splendid assortment of Fr. Emb'd Work, ever offered in any store in Erie, consisting of the richest styles of Lace and Muslin Sleeves, Under and Pocket Hdk'fs, Cuffs, Collars, Edgings, and Insertion to be found—we had almost said "out of Prince." Also, we have recently become the richest Mantillas ever offered to the admiring gaze of the "fair ones" of this city. Also, a large stock of new and elegant trimmings for Dresses and Mantillas. Ladies, just call, we have not said that these goods are *cheap*, you shall say that yourselves—only call at CLARK & McCARTER'S.

April 15, 1852. 49

EXPRESS LINE.

THIS Line, possessing unsurpassed facilities, is prepared, upon the opening of navigation, to transport Merchandize, Produce, etc., from and to New York, and the Western States.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

Mk. Packages **BCKFORD LINE**, Ship Daily by the "OLD LINE TROY TOW BOATS,"

Cookins Slip.

Eckford Express.

The Public is informed that such arrangements have been made with the different Railroads and Steamers as will enable this Line to forward Merchandize daily, from New York to the Western and Southern states, with the greatest dispatch.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

Mk. Packages, **BCKFORD EXPRESS**, Ship by "PEOPLES LINE OF STEAMERS," Foot Courtlandt Street.

Shippers are requested to procure Bills of Lading, at the Office, No. 127 Broad street, up stairs.

HUGH ALLEN, } 127 Broad st. New York.
G. B. WILLIAMS, }
SAMUEL & PATTEN, } Buffalo
JOHN ALLEN, }

Consignees at Lake Erie Ports.

Reed House, & Co., Erie, Pa. J. H. Hall, Conneaut, O
M. Watrous, Ashtabula, O. D. Knight & Co., Fairport "
Eddy & Hallady, Cleveland, " Walker & Co., Milan "
F. P. Gilbert, Sandusky, " A. Gabel, Toledo. "
D. B. Muller, & Co., Monroe, M Bridge & Lewis, Detroit, M.

April 17. 49

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

PREMIUM SAFES.

Depot, Green Block, Water Street, (Between Maiden Lane and Wall Street.)

NEW-YORK.

THE subscriber placed his Fire and Burglar-Proof Iron Safe in competition with the whole world, at the great Exhibition in London, for which an impartial jury awarded a medal.

The American Fair, held last Fall, at Castle Garden, also awarded to him a gold medal for the best Fire-proof Safe, and he has never failed to obtain the highest premium when his safe has been put in competition with others, for that purpose. Certificates have been received from the following well known merchants houses, who have had their books, papers and money preserved in these superior Safes within the last thirty months, (and can, with many others, be seen at my store,) viz.: *Messrs.* Stillwell and Monroes, and Mr. J. L. Watkins, in the Fulton Street fire; Messrs. Fisher and Robinson, and Messrs. John Lockwood & Co., on the great fire corner of Liberty and Nassau streets, and Messrs. Pond & Bowman, in Jersey City.

I am the proprietor of the CELEBRATED PATENT LOCK, which obtained a medal, (in the name of Adams & Co., Boston,) at the World's Exhibition, and is considered the best Lock for the price ever invented, being proof against powder, and the key is no larger than a cent, and can be made changeable.

I invite all purchasers to a close and careful investigation before purchasing, and decide for themselves, who makes the best Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof Safes combined.

SILAS H. HERRING.
Nos 135, 137 and 139 Water street, New York.

AGENTS.

John Farrell, 31 Walnut street, Philadelphia
C. L. Warmon, Chicago, Ill.
Henry Williams, Milwaukie, Wis.
Terry & McCandlish, Richmond, Va.

April 17. 3m 49

ROGERS STILL IN TOWN.

At his new HAT and CAP STORE, on Park Row, two doors West of Wallace & Wright's Exchange Office

BEING almost an entire stranger to the citizens of Erie and vicinity, I feel very thankful for the liberal patronage extended to me thus far, and can assure the public that I intend to locate permanently in this city, and continue the Hat, Cap and Fur business on a more extended scale than heretofore.

I am now receiving from New York, by Railroad, the latest style of Beebe's splendid Hats, together with an extensive assortment of Kossuth and other Hats, with a great variety of Children's Hats and Caps, Hat Cases, Traveling Bags, &c., of which I invite the attention of all those disposed to inform themselves how the head may be improved, the heart made better and the pocket a trifle lighter, to the trial of my Hats. I sell for cash, and will not be undersold. Cheap as the cheapest, very often cheaper, and no one shall leave dissatisfied with the price.—Goods shown with pleasure. Give me a call.

Erie, April 17.—49. R. J. ROGERS.

"Small Profits and Numerous Transactions."

DURLIN & SLOAN'S EMPORIUM OF Cheap Books and Stationery,

No. 9, Brown's New Hotel, State st.

WE are now opening the largest and best assortment of Books and Stationery ever brought to this market; and as our motto will be "*Small Profits and Numerous Transactions*," we are prepared to sell at prices that defy competition. Our variety embraces all the standard works of

History, Biography, Romances,

Treels by Sea and Land, Thrilling Adventures. Books for the Parlor and Firesihe. Gift Books for all ages.

School & Classical Books, Bibles, Testaments,

Prayer, Hymn, and Psalm Books,

and an endless variety too numerous to mention. Blank Books from the best eastern manufactories always on hand.

In our STATIONERY DEPARTMENT will embrace an endless variety of English, French and American Cap, Letter, Commercial and Embossed Note Papers.

MILLINERY.

MRS. L. S. DUNN, would respectfully inform the Ladies of Erie and the vicinity, that she has recently opened a MILLINER'S SHOP, on the east side of State st., a few doors south of the Perry Block, where she will keep constantly on hand Silk and Straw Bonnets, of the truest style. Also, Dress Caps, Ribbonds, Artificial Flowers, Wreaths and Borders, Lace, Bandboxes and most other articles in the Millinery lines and is confident she can give satisfaction to all who favor her with a call, as respects cheapness and quality.

Erie, April 8th, 1852. 48 3w

REMOVED!

MR. WILLIAM WILLING has removed his Music Store, to Beebe's Block, on the corner of French and Fifth street, in the rooms formerly occupied by O. L. Elliott.

Erie, April 3, 1852. 37

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has resumed the general practice of Medicine, in partnership with Dr. J. L. STEWART

Erie, April 3. A. BEEBE, M. D.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MRS. M. CURTIS, having returned from New York, with an extensive and complete assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

of the Spring styles, would say to the ladies, and all of her numerous customers, that she is now prepared to supply them any and every article in her line of trade. Feeling thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, still hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

My stock of BONNETS is extensive, embracing every variety worn. Having selected them myself with great care, I trust I shall be able to please all, both in style and price. My assortment of RIBBONS is also large. The Ladies can be sure to find Ribbons at my shop of the newest styles, at all times—no deception in that particular. Also a variety of Straw Trimmings. My assortment of Ladies' Gloves, Mitts and Hose is complete, embracing all sizes and colors, all of the best quality. I have a great variety of laces for Mantillas, Lace Veils, Thread Laces, Dress Caps in abundance, Mourning Goods, Mantilla Silk, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Needle Work, French Worked Collars, Undersleeves, Under-handkerchiefs, Linen Pocket-handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Plain Artificial Flowers, Wreaths and Borders, Steel Trimmings, Bertha Fringe, French Dimity, Jewel, Embroidery Patterns, Perforated Paper, Canvas, Fine Needles, Perfumery, Hair Combs, Purses, Corsetts, Crewel and Crotchet Needles, Baddler's Silk, Tidy Cotton, Cords and Tassings of all colors, Bonnet Frames and Wire, Whalebones, with many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which I will sell, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices.

Mantillas, ready made, always on hand. Bonnets cleaned, and pressed. Having a partner myself with the best help from the east, I am prepared to attend to all orders with dispatch, and execute them in the best style.

Erie, April 17.—49. M. CURTIS.

1852.

THE Splendid Upper Cabin Steamers MICHIGAN and JULIUS D. MORTON, will ply regularly between Buffalo, Erie and Green Bay, during the season. For further particulars apply to J. HEARN & CO., or G. J. MORTON, Erie, Pa.

April 17, 1852.—49.

RYE FLOUR.—Fresh ground Rye Flour for sale by the barrel or less quantity, by

April 17, 1852. 49 CLARK & McCARTER.

Dissolution of Copartnership Notice.

ON the first day of May, next, the Copartnership existing between GUY LOOMIS & THOS. M. AUSTIN, under the name of G. LOOMIS & CO., will be, by mutual consent dissolved.

All persons indebted by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them without delay.

Erie, April 17, 1852

To the Honorable the Judges of Quarter Sessions for Erie County.

THE Petition of John C. Graham, of Green township, in said county, represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house now occupied by him situated on the Waterford Plank Road in said Green tp. He therefore prays the honorable Court to grant him license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Green, March 31. JOHN C. GRAHAM.

We the undersigned citizens of Green aforesaid, in which the above mentioned inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that John C. Graham, the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such inn or tavern is necessary for their accommodation.

Signed.—James Johnson, P. S. Woolley, Harry Root Alexander Damars, James Jackson, James Hamilton, W. W. Ward, Joseph Johnson, S. A. Root, Arthur O. Hill, John Johnson, Moses Alexander. 3t48

To the Honorable Judges of Quarter Sessions of Erie co.

THE petition of H. E. Burroughs, of Elk Creek township in aforesaid county respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies, called the Farmers' Hotel in said township. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern.

Elk Creek, March 25. H.E BURROUGHS.

We the subscribers citizens of Elk creek township in the county aforesaid, in which the above inn or tavern is to be kept, do certify that H. E. Burroughs, proposed applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers and that such inn or tavern is necessary for their accommodation.

Signed.—D. Miller, H. L. Carr, A. B. Canfield, Levi B. Canfield, S. A. Dariar, D. Dawns, B. L. Canfield, G. Barons, J. M. Warren, W. H. Dorias, E. O'Connor, O. C. Randell, D. Milks, William Sherman Stephen Thompson. 3t48.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

Cheap Groceries and Pure Wines and Liquors.

NO. 7, POOR PEOPLES' ROW, STATE ST.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Oils, Fish, &c., which, having been purchased at reduced prices, consequent upon the pressure in the money market he is enabled to sell at rates that

Astonish the Natives and Defy Competition.

He therefore takes pleasure in calling the attention of a generous eating and drinking public to an enumeration of a part of the many good things he has in store for them, feeling sure they have but to EXAMINE QUALITY AND PRICES to be satisfied that it will be to their interest to purchase of him. His stock consists in part of

WET AND DRY GROCERIES:

P Rico, N. O. and Cuba sugar, Pulverized, crushed, granlated and Coffee sugars.
Old Java, and all other Coffees, Chocolate, Bunch & crushed Loaf Tobacco, smoking and chewing Molasses, all qualities & kinds, plug and paper, all kinds.
Rice.
Citron, Starch.

No. 7, Poor

Black and Yellow Snuff,
Domestic and Havana Cigars, Raisins,
Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Pepper, Cloves,
Nutmegs, Mace, Indigo, Ginger, Cassa, Ground Coffee,
Pepper sauce, Olive, Castor and Sperm Oils; Herring Codfish,
Mackerel, Salmon, Whitefish and Trout: Fancy and
Common bar Soap, Scotch Ale, London Porter,
Glass-ware, Rockingham and Stone
Ware of every description;
Also the best assortment

People's Row.

OF CANDIES IN THE CITY.

In the line of Wines and Liquors his stock embraces Pale and Dark Brandies, St. Croix and Jamaica Rum, Schiedam and Fine Apple Gin, Scotch, Monongahela Whiskey; Old Port and Madeira Wine, Scherry, Malaga, Claret and Champaign Wines; Also, Brandy Peaches and Cherries, together with almost every thing else in his line. M. M. MOORE.

Erie, Feb. 21, 1853. 1f

Sheldon's Waterproof Polish, for Boots and Shoes.

A FRESH supply just received at Warren's, No. 1, Wright's Block. This article is attracting the most universal admiration where it has been tested We can produce testimony of the highest reputation and are confident of yours if you will but give it a fair trial. It surpasses anything ever before offered to the world. It gives a brilliant polish, and is susceptible of oil, and not only keeps out water but preserves the leather and keeps it from cracking. Ladies commend it very highly for Kid and Morocco shoes and Rubbers, adding to a brilliant lustre the virtue of not soiling the whitest linen. It is easily applied and lasts longer than any other blacking. Try it

Erie, March 13, 1852.—4t J. H. WARREN, Agent.

To the Inhabitants of Harborcreek, North East, Greenfield and a'l others in Erie County.

TAKE NOTICE!!

WM. F. RINDERNECHT of Erie and A. F. Jones of Harborcreek have *purchased the entire stock of goods of Messrs.* King and Brown at Moorheadsville in Harborcreek and intend to continue the mercantile business in all its branches at the old stand of King and Brown, under the name of

RINDERNECHT & JONES!!!

In addition to our present Stock we will receive in a few days by Railroad from New York all styles of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass ware, Iron, Steele, Nails, Dye Stuffs, Liquors and everything generally kept in a Grocery and Dry Good Store in any place. Our Motto shall be to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

We invite the citizens of the above named townships to call and examine our stock and prices and if we cannot show them as large a stock of goods as some in Erie we can show them a good assortment of the cheapest and best that cannot be beat.

Wanted in exchange for goods, Cash, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Oats, Corn, Flour, Beans, dried Apples and Peaches, Pork, Hams, &c. &c. March 20, 1852.—3m

THIS WAY STRANGER!

Procure the Shadow ere the Substance fade."

R. AGELL, the Daguerreian Artist

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and vicinity that he still continues his rooms over the Erie Bank, for the purpose of delineating the human face divine by means of the beautiful art of the Daguerreotype in the latest and most approved style. He offers to produce the likeness of any person favoring him with a sitting which shall be pronounced by competent judges, superior to the work of any other Artist what ever, for strength, beauty, and life like appearance.

Daguerreotype, of what delight,
To gaze upon its works of light;
How high the polish, pure the tone,
And every face is nature's own;
Sure never Art with all its skill,
The soul with such delight could fill,

His Picture being fixed by the cyanide of gold and other ingredients of his own preparation, can never fade out by exposure to air and light. Those who wish perfect Likenesses will please call at his rooms over the Erie Bank, and examine specimens.—Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 3 P. M in all states of the weather. Erie, Feb. 14, 1852. 1f19

A Valuable Medical Work.

A POPULAR *Cyclopedia of Modern Domestic Medicine*, comprising every recent improvement in medical knowledge; with a plain account of Medicines in common use. By KEITH IMRAY, M. D. To which is prefixed by the Editor, Popular Treatises upon Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Dietetics and the Management of the Sick, designed for general use.

This work is highly recommended by all our best read and regular physicians, and may now be had as a reduced price at

Erie March 6. DURLIN & SLOAN'S Book Store.

AUGER, Saw, plane, and chisel handles, at No 3 Reed House. March 13. RUFUS REED'S.

BUFFALO ADVERTISEMENT.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

New and Extensive Establishment for the sale of CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, DOMESTIC AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

And House Furnishing Articles in general, Townsend Hall, 218

MAIN STREET.

W. B. BISHOP, having opened the spacious Rooms in Townsend Hall, for the sale of the above goods, is prepared with a new and splendid assortment, unsurpassed by any establishment in this city, either in quality, beauty, variety, or cheapness. He is prepared to supply Steamboats, Hotels or Private Families with every article in his line, at New York City prices.

In my store will be found new and elegant designs in Velver Tapestry, Tapestry Brussels, three ply ingrain and other carpets; floor Oil Cloths, all widths, from 2 to 24 feet; Canton matting, splendid Damask and Lace Curtains, Cornices, and all trimmings, Carpetry, Trimmings, Linen and Canton Sheeting, Curled Hair, Sea Grass and Straw Mattresses, and every article in the Upholstery line.

In the Dry Goods line I have a full and complete assortment, and having had many years experience in the purchasing of Dry Goods, I can offer my stock to purchasers with full confidence that it cannot be undersold by any house either in or out of New York City.

I respectfully solicit a call from all purchasers. My goods will at all times be exhibited cheerfully.

I have in my employ an experienced Carpet Maker and Upholsterer, who will use his utmost exertions to give entire satisfaction to my customers. W. B. BISHOP, 218 Main street,

March 27, 1852.—1f16. 1st store below Swan street.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

CHARLES P. FREEMAN & CO.,

(LATE FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

144 *Broadway*, 1 *Door South of Liberty Street, NEW YORK.*

HAVE now on hand, and will be receiving daily through the season, *New Goods*, direct from the European manufacturers, and *cash Auctions, rich, fashionable, fancy Silk Millinery Goods.* Our stock of *Rich Ribbons*, comprises every variety of the largest and most beautiful *designs imported.*

Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our orders, from our own designs and patterns, and stand unrivaled. We offer our goods for *cash*, at lower prices than any credit House in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money and make selections from our great variety of *fresh cheap goods.*

Ribbons rich for Bonnetts, Caps, Sashes and Belts. Bonnet Silks, Satins, Crapes, Lasses, and Tarletons. Embroiderics, Collars, Chemisetts, Capes, Berthas. Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Edgings, and Insertings. Embroidered Reviere, Lace, and Hemstitch Cambrie Handkerchiefs. Blonde, Illusions, and Embroidered Laces for Caps. Embroidered Laces for Shawls, Mantillas, and Veils. Honitons, Meeshieu, Valenciennes, and Brussels Laces.—English and Wove Thread, Smyrna, Lisle Thread, and Cotton Laces. Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk, and Sewing Silk, Gloves, and Mitts. French and American Artificial Flowers. French Lace, English, American, and Italian, Straw Bonnets and Trimmings. March 27 1-52. 1f16.

I MPORTANT!

JUST received by D. B. DERBY, at his shop on the Reed House, a full supply of stock, consisting of Shot Guns, &c., which he will sell cheap for cash. Shot Guns afforded at from $2 50 to $50 each. Rifles of all descriptions, manufactured always for cash or ready pay.

☞ All Jobbing done promptly and neatly, at moderate rates. *Erie, March 27, 1852.*

NO. 175 MAIN STREET, BUFFALO.

BOSTON CROCKERY STORE.

THE subscribers have opened at No. 175 Main-street Buffalo, (next door to Hodgkiss & Co.,) an extensive assortment of China, Glass, and Earthen Ware.

Also, Solar Lamps for oil or burning fluid, Girandoles, common and silver-plated Castors, silver-plated and Britannia Coffee Pots, Sugars an I Creams, plated Spoons, Forks, Cake Baskets, Tea Trays, Table Cutlery and a complete assortment of French Chinas, &c.

[illegible]

ERIE WATER CURE.

"COLD SPRINGS WATER CURE" is situated about a mile north of the city of Buffalo, at the celebrated Cold Springs, (from whence it derives its name,) and at the terminus of the line of Omnibusses on Main Street.

It has been in operation about eighteen months, and the success which has attended the treatment of patients has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors. Cures have been performed, which to the patients themselves, to their friends, and to the public, have seemed a little short of miraculous. The proprietors do not wish to encourage those who have been declining in health for years; with instantaneous restoration, but feel entirely safe in saying that water treatment will cure all that can be cured by any other treatment and will succeed in many cases where other measures have failed; and will cure in less time and more comfortable to the patient, and all things considered at much less expense.

The diet is such as is adapted to invalids, and gymnastic exercises suited to the physical condition of each patient, and innocent amusements such as have a tendency to invigorate the constitution are regularly pursued.

The institution is new, commodious, and pleasantly situated, the surrounding scenery beautiful, and all things tending to health and comfort acceptable, and no pains will be spared to render our guests cheerful and contented, while receiving all the advantages of medical and and Water appliances. A. Shattuck, M. D. has the Medical charge, assisted by J. H. Tilden, M. D., and Dr. J. L. Acomb, as resident physician, and Doctress M. M. Taylor has the Female Department

For further particulars address Drs. Shattuck & Tilden, 220, (322 after the first of May next,) Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Buffalo, March 20, 1852. 3m48

J. S. SHADDUCK,

Architect and Builder, No 1, Park Row, Erie, Pa. Architectural Drawings and Specifications made out on reasonable terms.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Erie, Pa., Nov. 23 1851

The bearer, Mr. John S. Shadduck, is a practical Architect, and has been for several years engaged in that business, during which time he has erected several large and costly buildings We cheerfully recommend Mr. Shadduck to all persons who may be engaged in building, and believe that he will, as heretofore, promptly fulfill any business engagement he may make.

Conrad Brown Jr.	W. Taggart
Matthew R. Barr	I. H. Fullerton
Pardon Sennett	James D Dunlap
E. Holmes	John F. Vincent
Smith Jackson	John H. Walker
D. S. Sterrett.	C. McSparred
Erie March 20 1851—1f25.	F. Waters.

ANOTHER SUPPLY!

OF Dream Life, Reveries of a Bachelor, Faggot of French Sticks, a Lady's Voyage around the World, Webster Quarto Dictionary, Harpers Grahams and Knickerbocker Magazines for March, Forest Divorce Case and more of those choice Blank Books at J. B. GUNNISON & CO'S

Erie, March 19 1852. New Bookstore.

50 Bags of Coffee for sale by the bag or pound at prices that can't be beat. Call and see.

Erie Nov. 23,-51. 2f W. F. RINDERNECHT.

THE Ladies will find very elegant black Brocade changeable silks, cheap at, Feb. 21, '52. J. H. FULLERTON'S.

CARPET WARP for sale at J. B. COOK'S.

March 13

Tea! Tea!!

25 Chests, of Old & Young Hyson, Imperial, Black & Hyson Skin Tea now open and selling from 37½ cts. per pound to 75 cts. a.t Nov. 23,-51. 2f W. F. RINDERNECHT'S.

A FEW dozen Jars of Nice Pickles—also Sardines for sale by Nov. 23. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

200 BBLS. SALT, just received and for sale by Nov. 23, 1-51. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

RAISINS, Currants, Citron, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Spice, Mustard, Chocolate, Cocoa, Baker's Broma, and a few dozen of those infallible Yeast Powders, constantly on hand and for sale by W. F. RINDERNECHT.

Nov. 23. Corner of 5th and State-st

3 TONS John McFarland & Co's fine Saleratus, for sale by the the box at manufacturer's prices.

Nov. 23. W. F. RINDERNECHT, Agent.

Tobacco!!

JOHN Anderson & Co., Liebenthal & Co., G. Shott & Son's Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, by the pound or paper, also Cavendish Tobacco from 12½ cts. to three shillings per pound by Erie Nov. 22, 1851. 2f W. F. RINDERNECHT.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION

Clear the track for

SMITH, No, 3, Cheapside!!

WHO has on hand the Largest stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself; by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say they must have got by the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy

Beautiful Silk Hats for $1,50!

Buffalo Robes for $2 50, Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at like low prices. For proof of which, all interested can call and examine for themselves.

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No. 3, Cheapside.

Erie November 8, 1851. 2f

NOTICE!

THE Subscriber intending to reside for some time in Erie, has resumed the practice of Medicine and Surgery; office at his residence on 6th st., two doors west of the Episcopal Church.

Erie, Jan. 19, '52-1f25. W. POYNTELL JOHNSTON, M.D.

A GENERAL assortment of Crockery and Glassware may be found at the store of 23 SENNETT & CO.

Keystone Paper Mills,

ERIE, PA.

PERKINS & SELDEN

MR. ELIHU MARVIN having disposed of his interest in the above establishment, and in the business of Marvin & Perkins, to Samuel Selden, the business will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers under the name of Perkins & Selden, who will settle all accounts of the late firm. Oct 19.

RUFUS L. PERKINS. SAMUEL SELDEN.

250 BAY STATE and Empire State Woolen Long Shawls just received by Redon's fast despatch. Prices from $2 to $8. C. M. TIBBALS, Cheapside.

November 8.

Spavins, Ringbones, Windgalls, Curbs, Splints,

HAVING seen the virtues of Major's celebrated British Remedy tested in the removal of a Bone Spavin from my Horse, I have purchased the exclusive right of compounding, using, and selling this unparalleled medicine in the town of Harborcreek, Erie county, Pa. The public are therefore informed that I am prepared to apply this medicine to all Horses afflicted with Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs Windgalls, Splints &c., brought to me at Wesleyville, and that when properly applied it has never failed to affect a cure. JOHN BENNETT.

Wesley ille, Octobe r 11, 1851. 1f23

E. S. JONES & Co.

CORNER of Fourth and Race streets, Phila., Publishers of the Model Architect, by SAMUEL SLOAN, to be completed in 24 monthly parts:

The above work is designed to meet the wishes, not only of those directly interested in buildings, but all who desire the advancement of this noble art in our country, and wish to cultivate their taste and acquaintance with architecture. The handsome manner in which it is prepared and embellished, renders it a tasteful ornament for the drawing-room, while its accurate delineations give it the highest practical value.

Nos. 1, and 2 now ready for delivery.

Price—50 cents per number. Address as above, post paid. 1f31

American Life and Health Insurance Company,

CAPITAL $500,000.

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office with the Erie Co. Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company issues Policies at *Total Abstinence Rates, Joint Stock Rates*, and at *Mutual Rates*, which for $1000 are as follows:

Age.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual.*
20	$11 64	$14 70	$17 70
25	13 30	17 00	20 40
30	15 40	19 00	23 00
35	17 90	22 90	27 50
40	20 80	26 70	32 00

HEALTH INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Rates under 30 years of age.		*Over 30 and under 60.*	
Per year for	*per week.*	*Per year for*	*per week.*
$2 00	$2 00	$3 50	$2 00
3 00	3 00	3 75	2 00
4 00	4 00	5 00	4 00
5 00	5 00	6 25	5 00
6 00	6 00	7 50	6 00

On the decease of a person insured, $20 will be paid as a funeral allowance, provided death was not the result of crime or immorality. An expense fee of $1 50 in addition to the above will be charged, the first year, which must be paid at the time of making application.

Dr. J. L. STEWART, *Medical Examiner.* O. H. IRISH, *Agent,*

Erie, Jan. 2, 1852 —3m31

W. C. BRALEY,

WOULD say to horse owners that he has the secret of nearly the entire race of patent remedies for horses, and with a number of years practice will be able to give satisfaction generally either as a farrier or Surgeon.

☞ Please call at my office at the Canal Stable near the outlet of the Erie Extension Canal, and Judge for yourselves.

Jan. 3, 1852.—1y34

FARM FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Farm containing 224 acres, situated in the township of North East, 3½ miles from the depot at North East village. Said farm has 100 acres of improvement and the whole under fence, with two never failing streams of water running through it. The buildings are a new frame House, calculated for a dairy house; one barn 32 by 44; 2 Barns 26 by 36, one Shed converted into stabling 70 feet long; one Corn Barn and one Cider Mill 36 by 36. There are two good Orchards on the premises, and a road running through the centre, which would make it convenient for two farms. Terms of sale one fourth in hand and the remainder in eight semi-annual payments with interest payable annually. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers. A. B. FULLER, at Erie, or A. H. HAYNES, North East.

Also—several desirable building Lots near the depot at Erie, cheap on time: enquire of A. B. FULLER

Erie, Feb. 14, 1852.—3m40

Land and Lots for Sale.

300 ACRES in Bloomfield township, 150 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $3000. This is an excellent grazing farm.

150 acres nine miles west of Erie, in Fairview township, 100 acres cleared, *buildings* and orchard—price $28 per acre; an excellent grain or grazing farm

77 acres *in Union* township, 45 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $1200.

100 acres in LeBoeuff township, on the east bank of French Creek, 9 *miles* below *Waterford*—65 acres cleared, house, barn, and orchard, price $2000. This is a beautiful farm of bottom *lands and hill sides* good for grain or grass.

76 acres two miles east of Erie, on Lake Road, good buildings and orchard, and a valuable power for a mill—price $60 per acre.

30 acres Erie Academy land, one mile south of Erie, on the Turnpike road, all cleared—price $75 per acre.

300 acres of Wild Land, part of tract No 2869, in Wayne township—price $750.

94 acres of wild land in Le Boeuff—price $3 per acre.

Also, a large number of In Lots and Out Lots of the town of Erie. WILSON KING.

Feb 26, 1851. 4t Land Agent, Erie, Pa

SPRING GOODS.

LOOMIS & Co. have received this day, Silver Plated and Plain Dining and Desert Forks, Spoons, beautiful patterns Napkin Rings, Pickle Forks, Fruit Knives, splendid Bracelets and other Jewelry, nearly opposite Brown's New Hotel, State St. Erie, March 4, 1852. 4f

FLAG SHIP LAWRENCE CANES.

ON HAND, or made to order in any style of Gold and Silver Mounting. Canes of this old relic of former greatness and glory. Erie, Feb 14, '52—6f. G LOOMIS & CO.

GOLD PENS.—Received by Express a large and well selected assortment of Bagley Pens in Gold and Silver Cases, embracing his United States, Commercial and Ladies Pen, all warranted for six months. A large assortment of other makers Pens, very cheap in price, at G. LOOMIS & CO'S.

Erie, Feb 14, 1852.—6f. State Street.

NEW WATCHES.—Just received by express, six boxes patent Lever and Cylinder Watches, sole lot for Erie [illegible] G. LOOMIS & CO.

[illegible] Watches and Chewing [illegible] the weed."

[illegible] Watches [illegible] Feb 14

DR. MARCHISI'S

UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE undersigned, having become agents for this invaluable Medicine, would respectfully invite the attention of the afflicted to the gratifying success that has attended its use wherever introduced, and its happy adaptation to the cure of the distressing diseases for which it is offered.

This CATHOLICON is in truth one of the greatest medical discoveries of the Age, and is destined to become identified with the health and happiness of FEMALES.

This declaration is based upon the fact that it will cure more than nineteenths of a class of very prevalent diseases, known as

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

and which have heretofore resisted the skill and exertions of the most accomplished Physicians of all countries, to a degree beyond that of almost every other malady to which the human family is heir. It has already received the approbation and liberal patronage of very many prominent members of the Medical Faculty in the United States, willing to abide the truth, and having due regard for the welfare of their patients, and is in every way worthy the confidence of the afflicted as A SUCCESSFUL, SAFE, and CHEAP REMEDY. Of this, additional proof will be found in the pamphlet, to which the attention of Ladies and Practioners is respectfully invited.

This useful remedy has been introduced by empty puffs and misrepresentations, nor is it intended that its present popularity shall be sustained by any medium but its merits and the approbation of the public. The CATHOLICON is not a "cure all," but is intended expressly for those complaints incidental to the respectable female whether married or single—PROLAPSUS UTERI, or falling of the Womb; FLUOR ALBUS, or Whites; CHRONIC INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION OF THE WOMB; INCIDENTAL HEMORRHAGE, or Flooding; PAINFUL, SUPPRESSED AND IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION, &c , with all their accompanying evils, (Cancer excepted,) no matter how severe, or how long standing.

☞ Pamphlets can be had gratis at our Store.

CARTER & BROTHER, Erie, Druggists, *Wholesale and Retail Agents.*

Central Depot, 302 Broadway, New York. 6m31

A PERFECT SAFEGUARD AGAINST

QUACKERY.

THE CHEAPEST BOOK EVER PUBLISHED!

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A COPY,

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DR. LA CROIX'S Private Medical Treatise, entitled, A Physiological View of Marriage—a popular treatise on the secret infirmities of youth and maturity, arising from genital diseases in both sexes, with upwards of 125 colored and plain lithographic and engravings, illustrating the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Sexual Organs, their structures, uses and functions, and the various injuries produced in them by solitary habits, excesses and infection, causes, symptoms and baneful effects of Venereal diseases, together with plain directions, for the speedy cure of syphilis, gleet, strictures, &c., *without mercury.*

To which are added very extensive practical observations on Sexual Debility, arising from nocturnal seminal emissions, or constitutional weakness, and its attendant sympathies. The whole illustrated by striking cases from Dr. La Croix's private practice. The reproductive organs of females illustrated. Menstruation, irregularity, or the entire suppression of the menses, and their remedies by M. B. La Croix, M. D., Graduate of the Medical Department of the Northern University—Member of the Hospital des Veneriennes, Paris—Correspondent of the Reformed School of Medicine, and member of the Medical Society, &c. &c.

CAUTION,

In this book the nature of every private disease is minutely described, *with their symptoms, and how to distinguish one from another*—with receipts for the remedies, their management, &c., *in obtain* language. It exhales every one to successfully and privately treat his case, (thereby avoiding the *impositions daily* practiced by quacks on the ignorant,) or to judge if properly treated. Young men who have been unfortunate *in contracting disease*, previous to placing themselves under the care of any doctor no matter what his pretensions may be, get a copy of this truly useful work first, as it exposes the trickery and imposture practiced by quacks, who advertise to cure private diseases in the public newspapers. Sold by the author, who may be consulted upon any of the diseases of which it treats Any person sending 25 cents enclosed (letter post paid) will receive one copy of this book by mail, or five copies for $1. Address Dr. M. B. LA CROIX, or box 1690, P. O., Buffalo, N. Y. Also for sale by the Author, No. 36, Beaver st; P. L. Gilbert, under the Museum, Albany, N.Y.

FEMALE COMPLAINT.

Falling of the Womb, Gonorrhœa or Whites, Obstructed, Excessive, Irregular or painful Menses, Dropsy of the Womb.

Dr. La Croix is often called upon by young and innocent females who have had their health injured for years by pills and nostrums purchased from celebrated female impostors, under the false pretence of effecting cures—these medicines in nineteen cases of twenty have an injurous effect upon the constitution, without producing the desired effect, or any signs of it. Ladies who wish for medicines, the efficacy of which has been tested in thousands of cases, and never failed to effect speedy cures without any bad results, will use none but

Dr. De Laney's Female Periodical Pills,

which are the result of the combined knowledge and experience of some of the oldest and most distinguished physicians of Europe, and have been used by females embracing most of the gentility and nobility of France for the last 25 years. To eulogise their virtues would not add to their merits. The only precaution necessary to be observed is, ladies should not take them if they have reason to believe that they are in certain situations (the particulars of which will be mentioned in the wrappers accompanying each box) as they will positively bring on the monthly visitations in a few days, when they will be enabled to keep pace with every new mode of improvement as they come out. Naval and Military garments made to order.

☞ Cutting done with care for others to make up, and done when promised. at the usual prices.

JOHN FERRIER.

Erie, November 1, 1851. 2f

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(of Philadelphia,)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canals insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently.

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☞ Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Erie Agent,

Erie, Feb. 19, 1849.

NAILS AND IRON.

AT THE MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

Store No 6, State St.

THE Huron Iron Co. have taken a store in town, where they intend keeping a full supply of all the different kinds and sizes of iron they make, and also a complete assortment of Nails. Persons who have used the Nails made by the Company do not need to be told that none better are made at least or elsewhere.

Erie, Sept. 6.—1f

GREAT WESTERN TIN SHOP.

The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally that he will continue the TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON BUSINESS at the stand formerly kept by Middleton & Murphy, and respectfully invites a continuation of the patronage hitherto extended to the concern. I have now on hand the largest stock of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware west of New York. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call on me before buying elsewhere, as I am bound to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

Having now on hand the best COOK STOVE in the state, (the Eagle Hotel,) which we warrant to please purchasers, and will show for itself.—I will warrant it to any one wishing to purchase. Also, 300 dozen Milk Pans, of all sizes, cheap Vats and Boilers, Strains, Strainer Pails, Canal Boat Lamps and pumps, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots and Boilers Lanters, washbowls, cake pans, pails, blowhorns, dippers, skimmers, teakettles, boilers, steamers, buckets, oil cans, lamp fitters, plexars, tumbler cradlers, spittoons, trunks, dish pans pint, quart, gallon and half gallon measures, funnels, strainers, &c. Also a good assortment of JAPAN WARE, consisting of cake boxes, trunks, deed boxes, spittoons, tea and coffee canisters, fruit dishes, dust pans, lard and oil lamps, candle sticks, flower boxes, toy cups and pails, rattle boxes, whistles, applebutter kettles, brass kettles, stove pipes and elbows, &c.

Spouting and Gutters promptly attended to. All kind of steam work made and repaired on the shortest notice.

WANTED.—About forty thousand lbs. of old Copper, Brass and Pewter will be taken in exchange for Tin and Copper Ware.

Merchants and others would do well to give me a call at the old stand of Middleton & Murphy, two doors east of Brown's Hotel,

Erie, March 13, 1851.—4f N MURPHY.

DR. BROWNELL,

DENTIST, from long experience, is prepared to execute Dental work in a *superior style. Teeth filled* by him are warranted to retain their fillings and prevent the progress of decay. Whole and part sets of Artificial Teeth on enameled Gold Plate, thus preventing the unnatural appearance which gold has in the mouth. Particular attention paid to operations for hare lip and artificial palate. Dr. B. wishes it distinctly understood that he is permanently located in Erie, and hopes, from strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of Patronage. Office with Dr. Russell, No. 3, Hughes Block, Erie.

Oct. 18.—2f

JUST received at the *Cheap* Hardware Store, a full assortment of Mechanics Tools, viz: Bench Planes, Beads, Bevels Doctor, Rabbits, plows, Match Planes, Spirit Levels, &c,

March 13. RUFUS REED.

LIGHTNING RODS.

WE are now prepared to put up the Premium Rods and Points for any who would like to be protected from the dangers of the lightning. Remember the man that locked his barn after his horse was stolen, and do not wait until your house or barn gets a stroke before you get rods to your buildings. A word to the wise is sufficient.

LIDDELL & CO.

N. B.—All orders from a distance punctually attended to.—Rods and points at wholesale.

March 13, 1852. 1f13

Copartnership.

CHARLES METCALF has this day associated with me as copartner, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Clark & Metcalf at No. 1 Reed House.

J. D. CLARK,

Erie, March 13, 1852.—3t 44.

☞ All interested take notice. I wish every accountion my books closed promptly; and to this end I will for a few weeks give my personal attention to it, after which some other measures may have to be adopted for the settlement of my past business.

J. D. CLARK.

NEW GOODS.

J. H. FULLERTON has returned from New York and is receiving a full stock of Spring goods which will be sold for Ready Pay at as low prices as can be found in this city.

March 27 1852. 4f.

SEAMLESS Bags 1000 for sale by.

Erie, March 27 1852. J. H. FULLERTON.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

At No. 1 Reed House.

WE are now receiving quantities of the most desirable styles of Carpeting fresh from the manufacturies. Those buying will find a full assortment of all qualities, from super Brussells down to a good ingrain cotton, at the *cheapest* store. Prices are astonishingly low. Dropping in and examining our assortment is all we ask. Remember the place; they will pay particular attention to the cutting and making of all styles of Boy's garments, (a branch heretofore too much neglected by the trade in this city,) as they will be in the receipt of the monthly fashions from the East, they will be enabled to keep pace with every new mode of improvement as they come out. Naval and Military garments made to order.

☞ Cutting done with care for others to make up, and done when promised, at the usual prices.

JOHN GRAHAM.

Erie, November 1, 1851. 2f

LIVER COMPLAINT,

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,

AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH, SUCH AS CONSTIPATION, INWARD PILES, FULLNESS OR BLOOD TO THE HEAD, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, NAUSEA, HEARTBURN, DISGUST FOR FOOD, FULLNESS OR WEIGHT IN THE STOMACH, SOUR ERUCTATIONS, SINKING OR FLUTTERING AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH, SWIMMING OF THE HEAD, HURRIED AND DIFFICULT BREATHING, FLUTTERING AT THE HEART, CHOKING OR SUFFOCATING SENSATIONS WHEN IN A LYING POSTURE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DOTS OR WEBS BEFORE THE SIGHT, FEVER AND DULL PAIN IN THE HEAD, DEFICIENCY OF PERSPIRATION, YELLOWNESS OF THE SKIN AND EYES, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK, CHEST, LIMBS, &c., SUDDEN FLUSHES OF HEAT, BURNING IN THE FLESH, CONSTANT IMAGININGS OF EVIL AND GREAT DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

120, Arch Street, Philadelphia,

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled—if equalled—by any other preparation in the United States as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED,

From the "Boston *Bee.*"

The editor said, Dec. 22nd—

Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, *Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility*, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use.

"SCOTT'S WEEKLY," one of the best Literary papers published, said, Aug. 25—

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness, such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weak systems."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper *in the United States. The editor says of*

DR. HOOFLA